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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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18 March 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

NEW ZEALAND REPORTS U.S. CANCELLATION OF EXERCISE

OW160921 Beijing XINHUA in English 0852 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Wellington, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--The United States has cancelled military exercises with New Zealand for the second time this month following New Zealand's refusal to allow port visits by U.S. nuclear ships, Defense Minister Frank O'Flynn disclosed here today.

An Orion patrol plane of New Zealand was to have flown to Hawaii on 28 February to join in a submarine-tracking exercise.

O'Flynn told the New Zealand Press Association in an interview that Washington told Wellington on Thursday the Orion's flight "was not considered appropriate at present."

O'Flynn said no reason had been given for the cancellation. But, he said, he believed that it was a response to the New Zealand Government's ban on the requested visit by the U.S. destroyer "Buchanan."

Following Wellington's refusal, the United States withdrew from "Sea Eagle" navy exercises scheduled for March with New Zealand and Australia. It also called off a visit to military headquarters in Hawaii by the New Zealand parliament's defense committee.

O'Flynn said that he "would not be surprised" if the United States cancels further military exercises involving New Zealand.

CSO: 4000/130

UNITED STATES

U.S. INTERFERENCE CAUSE OF CONTADORA POSTPONEMENT

OW151814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 15 Feb 85

["News Analysis: Why Meeting on Peace in Central America Put Off?--(by Hu Tairan)"]--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The indefinite postponement of a foreign ministers meeting of Central American countries, as political analysts pointed out, can be attributed mainly to the U.S. interference in the Contadora peace initiative as well as the boycott by Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador.

The meeting, scheduled for Thursday and Friday, had been designed mainly to put the finishing touches on a Central American peace treaty. But now it will be put off until "more propitious conditions" exist.

Explaining the cause of the postponement, a joint communique issued by foreign ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, which form the Contadora group, cited a diplomatic row between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Last year, a Nicaraguan student sought asylum in the Costa Rican Embassy in Nicaragua but was forcibly removed from the embassy by the Nicaraguan Government. Costa Rica charged that Nicaragua violated the pact covering asylum. And Honduras and El Salvador said that they would support Costa Rica if the diplomatic impasse with Nicaragua is not solved.

But in point of fact, the real cause of the postponement is not the asylum case but U.S. interference. The Nicaraguan Government pointed out Wednesday that Washington has intervened in the Contadora peace efforts in Central America.

The focal point for discussion at the abortive meeting was to be the region's security and the monitoring and verification of arms control in the region as laid down in the earlier peace draft of the Contadora group. The United States, supported by all of its Central American client states, with the exception, of course, of Nicaragua, has rejected all of the terms of this peace draft. Diplomatic sources in the West pointed out that the United States is pressing its case against the draft Contadora agreement because it fears that its adoption will stand in the way of U.S. armed intervention in the region. It is actually blocking and delaying the sealing of the peace draft in spite of its nominal backing for the efforts of the Contadora group, they said.

As the Contadora group was making preparations for the convening of the meeting, the United States threw up one stumbling-block after another to block the opening of the meeting: it abruptly broke off negotiations with Nicaragua; reaffirmed its boycott against the international court of The Hague over Nicaragua's charge against it; and proposed the incorporation of U.S.-Nicaraguan relations into the work of the Contadora group. While the Contadora group was meeting in Panama early last month, deciding to convene the Central American representative meeting, the United States staged military exercises in Panama. It then conducted the massive "big Pine III" military exercise jointly with Honduras in the strategic areas close to Nicaragua.

In spite of U.S. provocative meddling in the efforts to establish peace in Central America, the Contadora group and other peace-loving countries are set to continue their valiant endeavours to bring peace to this war-torn region.

CSO: 4000/130

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

LOS ANGELES GUESTS--Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Daniel K. Wong, mayor of Cerritos of Los Angeles, U.S.A., and his party were entertained at a banquet given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries here this evening. Among the guests were also Bill N. F. Chu, president of the Chinese Association in Los Angeles, and two other leading members of the association, who accompanied Wong on his visit here. Liu Gengyin, vice president of the host organization, proposed a toast to welcome the visitors. Mayor Wong and his party had a discussion this morning with the cultural group of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 18 Feb 85]

U.S. INSTITUTIONS PROTEST APATHEID--New York, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Harvard University announced yesterday that it had sold its stock in Baker International Corp. because the company refused to give detailed information showing its adherence to "reasonable ethical standards" in South Africa. It was reported that Harvard's sale of 60,000 shares directly reflected its stand against apartheid in South Africa. Harvard's investment policy requires that any company operating in South Africa adhere to labor policies based on the Sullivan principles, a voluntary code of conduct for American companies doing business in South Africa that aims at improving the lot of nonwhite workers. Last week, legislation was introduced by the New York City council to bar the city from depositing municipal funds in banks doing business with the South African Government. Stanford University, another major educational institution, decided recently to sell its holdings in Motorola, Inc. if the company made any further sale of communications equipment to the South African military or police. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0635 GMT 16 Feb 85]

YANG JINGREN, CALIFORNIA MAYOR MEET--Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Yang Jingren, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, met here today Daniel K. Wong, mayor of Cerritos of Los Angeles, U.S.A. Wong is also honorary advisor to the Chinese Association in Los Angeles. President Bill N. F. Chu and two other leading members of the Chinese association, who accompanied Wong in his visit here, were also present at the meeting. Yang expressed welcome to the visitors and hoped that they would contribute to the cooperation between China and the United States and friendship between their people. Wong said that the association would strengthen its contacts with China so that it could contribute to the country's construction and reunification. Wong and his party arrived here this morning at the invitation of the cultural group of the CPPCC National Committee. They will appear in a TV program during the Spring Festival. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 16 Feb 85]

SOVIET UNION

TASS RESPONDS TO REAGAN ON SPACE WEAPONS

OW140817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union today accused the Reagan administration of having "no intention to approach in all seriousness and responsibility" the prevention of space militarization.

The accusation was made in a commentary issued by the Soviet News Agency, TASS, in response to a NEW YORK TIMES interview with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on 11 February.

Reagan said in the interview that even if an agreement to make deep reductions of nuclear weapons was reached, the United States would still want to develop a space-based defense system.

TASS said Reagan's statement demonstrates that the United States "in effect ignores the Soviet-American agreement reached in Geneva that the subject of the talks will be not just the question of reducing offensive arms but a complex of questions concerning both space and nuclear arms."

The U.S. Government appears to regard progress in the field of offensive arms possible while talks on space weapons would drag on without any concrete results, TASS said.

"The response to this can be only one: the Soviet Union has always been against the talks serving as a cover for the arms race," the report stressed.

TASS described Reagan's position that only after his "Star War" program is practicable will the United States hold talks on the issue as "a direct indication that Washington would like to delay the start of Soviet-American talks" in Geneva.

It is noted that the Soviet-U.S. wrangling centered on the question of space weapons has become fiercer as the Geneva talks approach.

CSO: 4005/124

SOVIET UNION

UK FIRM CEASES SATELLITE LAUNCH TALKS WITH USSR

OW191901 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] London, 19 Feb (XINHUA)—Marconi Space Systems (Marconi) has ceased its negotiations with the Soviet Union over using a Soviet rocket as a satellite launch vehicle, the FINANCIAL TIMES reported today.

The company ordered an end to the discussions due to warnings that the project would jeopardise its future military work with the Ministry of Defense.

This project was part of the preparations by Marconi vying with British aerospace for a bid to build and launch satellite for Inmarsat, an international organisation that operates communications links between ships.

The Soviet authorities said they would launch Inmarsat's spacecraft at a bargain price of about \$US12 million a launch, about \$4 million cheaper than the price for a Western launch vehicle.

As a result of the warnings, Marconi would possibly turn to the U.S. space shuttle and Western Europe's Ariane rocket for launching its satellites.

Under the terms of the Inmarsat contract, the successful bidder may be asked both to supply and launch the communications vehicles, leasing them out to the international organisation once they are in orbit.

CSO: 4005/124

SOVIET UNION

CHERNENKO FAVORS NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN EUROPE

OW131912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko said he believed that the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe would help open up new possibilities to reinforce international trust and ease world tension.

Chernenko said this in a message in response to a letter sent him by an anti-war organization, "Sign the Treaty Now," in northern Europe. The organization in its letter pressed for making northern Europe a nuclear free zone at the earliest possible date.

Chernenko said that with nuclear weapons piling up on the European continent, the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in some countries in western Europe further aggravated the tension and reduced the sense of security in Europe and the world as a whole.

The Soviet leader said that his country was ready to cooperate in securing a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. He accused Western countries of opposing the establishment of such a nuclear-free zone.

CSO: 4005/124

NORTHEAST ASIA

PENG ZHEN TO VISIT JAPAN IN APRIL

OW131409 Tokyo KYODO in English 1152 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (KYODO)--Peng Zhen, chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) or parliament, will pay an official visit to Japan in April, informed sources here said Wednesday.

His visit to Japan, the first by a NPC chairman, follows the Japan visits by Premier Zhao Ziyang in 1982 and by communist party chief Hu Yaobang in 1983.

Peng Zhen will make the visit at the invitation of the speaker of the House of Representatives and the president of the House of Councillors of Japan. The exact date has yet to be fixed through diplomatic channels, the sources said.

In Tokyo, Peng Zhen is expected to hold talks with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, parliament leaders and opposition party chiefs as well.

A plan is under study for the Chinese guest to meet Emperor Hirohito, the sources said.

As an influential leader, especially in the field of legislation, Peng Zhen's visit is expected to give a fresh momentum to already close relations between China and Japan, they said.

Born in 1902 in Shanxi Province, Peng Zhen became a Politburo member of the Communist Party in 1951 and then elected Beijing mayor.

He was ousted from power as an anti-revolutionary during the Cultural Revolution. After being reinstated in 1979, he assumed the post of chairman of the NPC Standing Committee in 1983.

According to the sources, Nakasone's aides are sounding out the Chinese Government on a possible visit to Japan by President Li Xiannian to follow Peng Zhen's coming visit.

CSO: 4000/130

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON HANOI'S OFFENSIVE

OW170800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 17 Feb 85

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary: Hanoi's Desperate Attempt To Retrieve Defeat in Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Vietnam's latest offensive on the Kampuchean battlefields is nothing but a desperate attempt to retrieve its defeat in Kampuchea, PEOPLE'S DAILY says today in a commentary on the month-long battle in the Phnom Malai Mountains.

The commentary points out that Hanoi's strategy in launching the frenzied operations was to draw the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces active in the interior flatlands to the western border areas in order to surround and annihilate them.

However, the commentary says, after inflicting heavy casualties upon Vietnamese invaders, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) in the Phnom Malai area beat a strategic retreat and moved deeper into the interior of the country to keep up its resistance against Vietnamese aggressors. When the attackers stormed the DKNA camps, they found them all empty. The Vietnamese invaders' smug calculations have been totally upset.

Hanoi's scheme to wipe out the effective strength of the Democratic Kampuchean forces has suffered a total failure--this is the situation today on the Kampuchean battlefields, the commentary says.

During the past 6 years, the commentary says, the Vietnamese aggressors have been bogged down deeper and deeper in their quagmire in Kampuchea. They hankered for a quick end to the war, but refused to give up their hegemonism and withdraw their troops from that country. At the same time, all of Hanoi's sinister plots to make the world community accept its occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli have ended in failure. In such a situation, Hanoi is trying to demonstrate its capability to hold on to Kampuchea by launching an "extremely vigorous" dry season offensive against the anti-Vietnamese resistance forces. However, the commentary says, this is nothing but a desperate foredoomed struggle.

The recent guerrilla operations waged by the DKNA forces in the enemy's rear areas not only covered major cities of Battambang, Siem Reap and Kompong Thom, but also pressed on to the capital, Phnom Penh, the commentary notes. The situation shows that the anti-Vietnamese resistance of the Democratic Kampuchean Armed Forces and people is now growing in depth and that the Vietnamese aggressors have totally miscalculated.

The Vietnamese attack on the Phnom Malai base area lays bare Hanoi's wild ambition for forcibly occupying Kampuchea and its unwillingness to withdraw its troops from that country and seek a political solution to the question. The recent special meeting of the foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) fully showed that the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces are winning increasing international sympathy and support and that Vietnam has become more isolated in the world community.

The gains or losses of a number of camps can by no means change Hanoi's predicament, the commentary says. At present, the morale of Democratic Kampuchean freedom fighters is higher and their unity closer than ever before. This is a warning to the Vietnamese aggressors: they can in no way suppress the anti-Vietnamese resistance struggle of the patriotic Kampuchean Army and people. No matter how many resistance camps they may overrun, this by no means signifies their victory but the beginning of a more dismal defeat for them in Kampuchea, the commentary says.

CSO: 4000/129

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND AFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ASEAN DECLARATION

OW151327 Beijing XINHUA in English 1314 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The joint declaration made by the ASEAN foreign ministers on 11 February calling upon the international community to increase support for the Kampuchean people in their political and military struggle is "fair and reasonable."

This was stated by Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Saowanit Khongsiri today at a press conference in the Foreign Ministry.

"The coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea is the legitimate government (of Kampuchea) and their struggle against the Vietnamese is just. The (ASEAN) appeal for the international community including ASEAN members to provide the Kampuchean resistance with military and political support is fair and reasonable," Saowanit said.

Observers here noted that the ASEAN appeal involving military assistance is the first of its kind since the Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, and it therefore has special significance.

Saowanit also pointed out that since the beginning of this year the Vietnamese had already violated Thailand's sovereignty for 107 times and the frequent protests made by Thailand had been ignored by Vietnam.

The Thai Government will pursue any means in defense of the country's sovereignty and the Thai Army to ready its fight in defense of the Thai territory at any time, he said.

CSO: 4000/129

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV SOLDIERS REPORTED CAPTURED IN THAILAND

OW181402 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Thai border guards yesterday captured seven Vietnamese soldiers who slipped into Thailand to locate military outposts and installations, it was reported here today.

Four out of the seven captured Vietnamese soldiers penetrated 12 kilometers deep into Thailand. They identified themselves as privates attached to battalion 278 of the Vietnamese regiment based at Poipet in northwest Kampuchea.

Meanwhile, the situation along the Thai-Kampuchea border at Buriram Province in northeastern Thailand reportedly remained tense this morning after the Vietnamese across-the-border shelling killed five Thai villagers and injured seven others on 16 February.

Thai border troops encountered Vietnamese soldiers who penetrated one kilometer deep into Thailand yesterday. One Thai soldier was killed and four others were wounded in the clash.

The Thai eastern task force has reinforced the Buriram border to cope with the situation.

CSO: 4000/129

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICER ON SRV, DKNA FIGHTING IN CAMBODIA

OW160510 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--Tens of thousands of Vietnamese troops took total control of positions of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) in the Phnum Malai Hills in northwestern Kampuchea at noon yesterday, and the bulk of the resistance forces has moved deeper into the interior of the country, according to reports reaching here.

"The Vietnamese have captured all the area of Phnum Malai but the Khmer Rouge troops were not overrun. They have only dispersed back into the countryside," the reports quoted commander of the eastern task force of the Thai Army San Siphon as saying.

The Democratic Kampuchean Forces also abandoned their base at Phnum Thmei in the area yesterday, the reports said.

About 30,000 tank-led Vietnamese troops were reportedly involved in the all-out, three-pronged operation that began earlier this week, the biggest assault on the DKNA base area since Hanoi launched its war of aggression against Kampuchea 6 years ago.

Thai military intelligence sources said some 1,000 Vietnamese troops had been killed or wounded during the offensive since 12 February. More than 200 of the DKNA forces had died or were injured, they estimated.

Artillery shelling of the Phnum Malai-Phnum Thmei area continued sporadically later yesterday and the Vietnamese were apparently trying to knock out pockets of the DKNA resistance, the reports added.

Informed sources here told XINHUA that the effective strength of the Democratic Kampuchean Forces and their equipment and materials have not suffered heavy losses. DKNA troops are keeping up their operations against Vietnamese aggressors in the interior of Kampuchea, they said.

CSO: 4000/129

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

OPPOSITION ATTACK ON SIEM RIEP REPORTED

OW160721 Beijing XINHUA in English 0638 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea launched a fierce attack on Vietnamese-occupied Siem Reap City on 12 February, inflicting heavy losses on the Vietnamese troops, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

This is the second attack by Kampuchean resistance forces on the city since the beginning of this year.

On the night of 12 February, the National Army made a four-pronged assault on Vietnamese ammunition dumps, a division command, and several strongholds inside or around the city. After 40 minutes' fighting, they reportedly had killed 55 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded more than 100 others. They also destroyed two aircraft, three tanks, five jeeps, seven trucks and three ammunition dumps.

Earlier, on 10 February, the National Army intercepted a Vietnamese battalion in Battambang Province in west Kampuchea, killing 25 Vietnamese soldiers, according to Kampuchean reports. On 12 February, the National Army assaulted a Vietnamese lorry on Highway No 5, reportedly killing 15 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying all ammunition aboard it.

CSO: 4000/129

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL ON SRV LACK OF SUCCESS IN CAMBODIA

OW170810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Bangkok, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese have not succeeded in defeating the Kampuchean resistance forces and all they achieved was the capture of certain bases while dangerously over-extending their supply lines, said a senior Thai security official yesterday.

Prasong Sunsiri, secretary-general of the National Security Council of Thailand, was referring to recent Vietnamese large-scale offensive against Democratic Kampuchean National Army in Phnom Malai and Phnom Mark Huen in northwestern Kampuchea.

He noted that the resistance forces were fighting a guerrilla war against the Vietnamese conventional-style attack. They have abandoned their outposts to regroup behind Vietnamese lines to harass the enemy and disrupt its supply lines.

Commenting on the joint appeal by the ASEAN foreign minister for assistance to the Kampuchean people's political and military struggle, he said: "It is correct and internationally legal to aid the Democratic Kampuchea Government since it is the legitimate government of the Khmer people recognized by a large majority of United Nations members." The Soviet Union was openly supplying arms to the Vietnamese, he said, adding there could be no objections to strengthening the nationalist forces fighting to restore their own country's sovereignty and independence against foreign invaders.

CSO: 4000/129

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

THAI, VIETNAMESE TROOPS BATTLE--Bangkok, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Shells fired by Vietnamese troops killed four people and seriously wounded 10 others in the district township of Ban Kruat, Buriram Province in northeast Thailand yesterday, a Thai correspondent reported from the Buriram border today. Vietnamese troops used 105mm and 130mm artillery to heavily shell positions of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front in the Kampuchean side from early morning till the afternoon. Many rounds of shells fell on Ban Kruat District, damaging the radio facilities of the district assembly building and some houses. The government has evacuated more than 1,000 local residents to avoid more casualties. In defense, the Thai border guards heavily shelled Vietnamese artillery positions across the border. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 17 Feb 85]

CGDK CLAIMS VILLAGES--Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas recently liberated more than 20 villages during their attacks on Vietnamese troops garrisoned in the areas along the south bank of Tonle Sap Lake, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. On 10 February, the report said, the Democratic Kampuchean Forces raided a Vietnamese office at Rom Leach in the Bakan District, Pursat Province, and the town of Beng Khnar in the Mong District of Battambang Province, killing 29 and wounding 35 Vietnamese troops while liberating 14 villages. The following day they captured Chranuk in the Kampong Leng District, Kompong Chlang Province, liberating nine villages. On 10 February, the radio added, the National Army and guerrillas demolished six sections of railroad, totaling 150 meters, in the area near Bat Deng station, about 30 kilometers northwest of Phnom Penh. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 17 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/129

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

DONATION TO SUDAN--Khartoum, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--China has decided to donate 4,000 tons of maize to the Sudanese people suffering from a severe drought. Chinese Ambassador to the Sudan Liu Hua informed the Sudanese Government of the decision yesterday morning when he met with Sudanese State Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abbas Musa. Musa thanked the Chinese Government for the donation which, he said, would be a great help to the Sudanese people. He said China was always ready to help whenever the Sudanese people were in difficulties. China donated 1,000 tons of wheat to the Sudan in September and 2,000 tons of maize in December last year as relief aid for the drought victims. According to an official announcement here, the current drought here has lasted for 4 years and some 4 million people have been affected. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 19 Feb 85]

PAKISTAN DENIES FIRINGS--Islamabad, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Pakistan today termed as "entirely without foundation" Kabul's allegation that Pakistan armed forces had fired across the border into Afghan territory. Alleged firings were reported as taking place at Barikot, Kunar Province of Afghanistan on 6 February and in Chamkani and Bangasht areas of Paktia Province on 5, 7 and 8 February. The Pakistani denials were conveyed to the Kabul authorities through Afghan charge d'affaires here when he was summoned to the foreign office today, according to a press release issued here this afternoon. The Kabul authorities, the press release said, are trying by their frequent repetition of such baseless charges to shift the blame on Pakistan for events taking place within Afghanistan. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 14 Feb 85]

CSO: 4005/124

WESTERN EUROPE

SPAIN REAFFIRMS TERRITORY FREE OF NUCLEAR ARMS

OW151331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Madrid, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--The Spanish Foreign Ministry in a communique today reaffirmed the government's determination to maintain the Spanish territory free of nuclear arms.

The communique followed the revelation in the press here of a U.S. plan to deploy nuclear weapons in this country.

The communique says, "In no case should the United States inform Spain of such a plan, nor should it discuss the matter with Spain."

It cites the U.S. commitment in the Spanish-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Defense and Cooperation not to introduce nuclear arms into Spain or to store them there.

A spokesman of the country's biggest opposition party, the Popular Alliance, spelled out the party's position on the matter, saying, "There must be no nuclear weapons on Spanish soil without prior debate in parliament."

The secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Spain passed a resolution, in which it asked the government to reject the frequent American interference with the Spanish policy, so as to uphold the country's independence and sovereignty.

Similar opposition to the reported U.S. plan has been voiced by other opposition parties.

CSO: 4005/124

WESTERN EUROPE

SPAIN

SPAIN EXPELS U.S. DIPLOMATS--Madrid, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez confirmed here today that two U.S. diplomats had been ordered out of Spain on charges of espionage. The two American diplomats were reported to have been caught while photographing a government building in an attempt to obtain classified information. They left Spain earlier this month. Commenting on the expulsions during a joint press conference with his Italian counterpart, Bettino Craxi, who is in Spain on an official visit, Gonzalez said "We considered that their activities were not in line with their diplomatic status." The identity of the two U.S. envoys was not disclosed, but the Spanish news media said one of the men held a post at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid and the other was affiliated with the American military base at Torrejon, outside Madrid. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 Feb 85]

CSO: 4005/124

EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR IN HEILONGJIANG--At the invitation of the Heilongjiang Provincial Government, Sava Obradovic, ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to China, and his wife, and the Minister-counsellor Kewaqi [2688 3907 1142] and his wife arrived in Harbin, Heilongjiang, for a 3-day friendly visit, and left on 31 January. During their visit, Wang Yaochen, director of the provincial external affairs office, held an earnest and friendly talk with them on the province's friendship, cultural exchanges, economic relations, and scientific and technical cooperation with the Serbian Republic and other areas of Yugoslavia. Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province, and Wang Rensheng, mayor of Harbin City, also met with and feted the ambassador and his party, and held cordial talks with them. Both the Chinese and Yugoslav sides were satisfied with their fruitful talks and held that the visit of the ambassador and his party to the province was a success. On the morning of 31 January, both sides signed a summary of the talk in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/547

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

REPORTAGE ON SINO-TANZANIAN TREATY

Beijing Reception

OW151630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The 20th anniversary of the signing of China-Tanzania Friendship Treaty was marked at a reception here today.

Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and George Kahama, Tanzanian ambassador to China, were among those present at the reception given by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-African People's Friendship Association.

Speaking at the reception, Gong Dafei, president of the Sino-African People's Friendship Association, said that the last two decades witnessed all-round development of the friendly cooperation between China and Tanzania since the treaty accorded with the basic interests of the two peoples.

He expressed the belief that the friendly cooperation between the two countries, which was full of vitality, would yield still better results.

Ambassador Kahama reviewed the fruitful cooperation between the two countries in the last 20 years. He said that the Tanzania-China friendship was based on complete mutual-trust. Goal for the two countries should be to intensify south-south cooperation at bilateral, regional and continental levels.

Celebrations will be held in Beijing and Dar es Salaam to mark the 30th anniversary of the treaty signed by Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and the late Chinese President Liu Shaoqi in Beijing in February 1965.

Details Given

OW191526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 19 Feb 85

["Special for Nairobi: Background Information: Sino-Tanzanian Treaty of Friendship"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 19 Feb (XINHUA)--The date 20 February 1985 will mark the 20th anniversary of the Sino-Tanzanian Treaty of Friendship which was signed by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and the late Chairman Liu Shaoqi of the People's Republic of China during Nyerere's visit to China 20 years ago. It symbolized a new era of the friendly relations of cooperation between China and Tanzania.

There are five articles in the treaty, under which, both countries will maintain and develop the relations of peace and friendship; pledge to take the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence as the principles guiding their relations, agree to develop economic and cultural relations in the spirit of equality; mutual benefit and friendly cooperation and undertake to settle through peaceful consultations any issue that may arise between them.

Over the past 20 years, the relations of cooperation between the two countries and the profound friendship between the two peoples have been consolidated and developed.

Anniversary Marked

OW190911 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--The three-day celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty started this afternoon with the opening of a photo exhibition on the development of the long-standing Sino-Tanzanian relations at the national museum here.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa spoke on behalf of Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim at the ceremony. He said the Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty signed 20 years ago has been effectively implemented and has since become an important framework of cooperation in bilateral relations between the two countries.

He spoke highly of the Chinese aid projects, especially the Tanzam Railway which Tanzania regards as an instrument of liberation and which will always remain a living symbol of courage, determination, true friendship and cooperation among true friends.

He hoped that the treaty will continue to exercise positive influence on the two countries and on the international plane in the years to come.

Chinese Ambassador He Gongkai recalled the 20 years of fruitful cooperation between the two countries. He said Tanzania and China are old friends and have been helping each other on many occasions. He pointed out Tanzania's effort in restoring China's legitimate rights in the United Nations and its opposition to all attempts to create "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

Chinese Ambassador He Gongkai and Tanzanian Prime Minister Salim will give receptions to mark the occasion on 19 and 20 February, respectively.

On this occasion, the Tanzanian Government will award certificates of service to all Tanzanians and Chinese technicians working in Chinese aid projects in the country.

Ties With PRC

OW151818 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 15 Feb (XINHUA)--The Tanzanian weekly, NEWS PANORAMA, in its latest issue carries a review of Sino-Tanzanian relations on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty.

The article said, during his first visit to China in 1965 President Julius Nyerere and the late Chairman Liu Shaoqi signed a friendship treaty which opened a new era of cooperation between the two countries.

The article says, "Since its revolution in 1949, China has identified itself with the oppressed people of the world. The Chinese have contributed substantially to the liberation struggle in several parts of the world and have worked hard to improve links with the Third World countries especially those in Africa."

"Tanzania has been impressed," it goes on, "by China's support to the liberation struggle in Africa and in particular her practical economic assistance to the emerging poor Third World countries. China has contributed to the progress of the nonaligned movement--a body formed to unite the Third World countries against the superpower rivalry."

Tanzania, on the other hand, "has always been praised by China for playing an active role in creating favorable conditions for the latter's admission into the United Nations in 1971," the article says.

It notes that there are strong economic links where much of the cooperation between the two can be seen.

Tanzanian Envoy Marks Anniversary

OW181731 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Tanzanian Ambassador to China George Kahama said here today that Tanzania and China should explore new avenues of bilateral and multilateral relations.

He and Mrs Kahama were giving an afternoon reception at the International Club to mark the 20th anniversary of the Sino-Tanzanian Friendship Treaty. The hall was decorated with a streamer reading "Long live the friendship between the Chinese and Tanzanian peoples" in Chinese and Swahili.

Among over 100 guests were Chinese State Councilor Ji Pengfei, former Chinese ambassadors to Tanzania He Ying, Li Yaowen and Liu Chun, president of the Sino-African Friendship Association Gong Dafei, and leaders of other departments.

Kahama recalled in his speech the great achievements of cooperation between the two countries in industry, agriculture, transportation, culture and education.

In his toast, Ji Pengfei called the signing of the friendship treaty a great event in the history of Sino-Tanzanian friendly relations.

For 20 years, he said, the two countries, under the care of Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and Chinese leaders, had always supported each other and struggled together against imperialism, colonialism and racism in the just cause of safeguarding world peace, as well as learning from and helping each other in national construction.

Ji spoke highly of the gratifying achievements the Tanzanian Government and people in building up their country and contributing greatly to international affairs.

He was sure economic and technical cooperation between the two countries had excellent prospects and would succeed.

Ji and Kahama cut a cake for the occasion.

Tanzanian-PRC Cooperation

OW180808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has expressed the hope that the Sino-Tanzania Treaty of Friendship will continue to provide a bed-rock for ever-extending cooperation between the two countries.

He said this in a message to Chinese President Li Xiannian on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the treaty.

The message says: "The treaty has provided a strong and firm foundation for our bilateral relations, which have gone from strength to strength in accordance with our common consciousness of the need for unity among those who work for national liberation and the development of peoples throughout the world.

"Tanzania has benefited a very great deal from the close cooperation with China which has existed for the last 20 years. In this connection, I cannot fail to mention China's unique and exemplary contribution to the building of the railway between Dar es Salaam and Zambia. This railway has played, and indeed continues to play a very important role in the political, military and economic liberation struggles of southern Africa."

It goes on to say: "The people of the United Republic of Tanzania have also received other valuable assistance from the government and people of China."

It adds: "But assistance of this kind is by no means the only manner in which the friendship between our two countries has been and is reflected. The mutual consultation on international matters of common interest is, I believe, extremely valuable in promoting the cause of freedom in the world and in furthering the development of south-south economic and social cooperation which is so very important for our common future."

CSO: 4005/124

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

TANZANIAN WOMEN MEET FOR SPRING FESTIVAL

OW171444 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Feb (XINHUA)--Chinese and Tanzanian women in Beijing got together here this afternoon at a reception in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the signing of China-Tanzania Friendship Treaty.

The reception was held by Mrs J. B. Kahama, wife of the Tanzanian ambassador to China. Ambassador Kahama was present.

Among those attending were Minister of Textile Industry Wu Wenying, Vice-President of the All-China Women's Federation Huang Ganying and representatives of those Chinese women who had worked in Tanzania.

Mrs Kahama and Huang Ganying spoke at the reception, expressing the hope that the friendship between the two countries' people and women would develop from strength to strength.

Mrs Kahama also expressed her gratitude to the Chinese woman teachers, doctors, interpreters and workers who had taken part in China-aided projects in Tanzania. They had made contributions to the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, she said.

Tanzanian students in Beijing sang songs at the reception in praise of the Sino-Tanzanian friendship.

CSO: 4005/124

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC-AIDED FARM IN SOMALIA REAPS GOOD HARVEST

OW181941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1916 GMT 18 Feb 85

[Text] Mogadishu, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--The Fanole rice farm, built with Chinese aid, brought in a good harvest in 1984, with its total rice output reaching 3,300 tons, or an all-time high since the farm began production in 1980.

The second crop of this year, covering an acreage of some 440 hectares (6,600 mu), has been harvested recently. The average per-mu yield stands around 275 kilograms, higher than the planned target of 200 kilograms, but lower than that of the first crop of this year.

Giving the reason, Yang Rongmao, a leading member of a Chinese experts team at the farm, said that the drop in average per-mu output was due to the fact that about half of the 440 hectares under cultivation was planted for the first time.

He also disclosed that the farm could earn an estimated profit of 3.2 million Somali shillings from the 1984 production.

Sowing for the first crop of this year will start on 25 February and the acreage is to be expanded to 1,100 hectares.

The Fanole rice farm, situated along the Juba River in the southern part of Somalia, is one of the largest farms in the country. The farm has been under the management of the Chinese experts team under an agreement signed with the Somali side last year.

CSO: 4005/124

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CASTRO INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

OW191125 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Text] Havana, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Cuban President Fidel Castro said here today that despite some positive signs, "The path remains to be cleared" for an improvement of his country's relations with the United States.

He made the remarks in an interview with Ricardo Utrilla, president of the Spanish News Agency, EFE.

Castro said the recent conclusion of the immigration agreement between Cuba and the United States shows that difficult problems can be solved "if they are discussed by a flexible and cool-headed approach with mutual respect."

However, he pointed out, some people are wrong when saying that "Cuba should prove itself in deed and not in word." Quite the contrary, he said, it is the United States, a big power with a decisive influence in Central America and many other places in the world, that should prove itself in deed and not in word.

Castro said that his country is not impatient for improving Cuban-U.S. relations.

This was the third time in less than 3 weeks the Cuban President spoke to foreign press of his country's relations with the United States.

CSO: 4000/130

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

PANAMA PROTESTS U.S. 'VIOLATION'--Panama City, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Fernando Cardoze denounced a postal privilege for U.S. employees working in the Canal Zone as a violation of the Vienna convention and the Panama Canal Treaty signed in 1977, LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA reported today. This criticism came in a protest note delivered by Cardoze on 12 February to the U.S. ambassador to Panama. According to a Panamanian-U.S. agreement, U.S. military planes have since 1979 taken responsibility for delivering mail to U.S. employees working in the Canal Zone. The agreement expired in October last year. Disregarding protests of the Panamanian Foreign Ministry, the U.S. authorities unilaterally decided to give diplomatic postal privilege to American employees. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 15 Feb 85]

PRC-COLOMBIA RELATIONS--Chinese Ambassador to Colombia Tao Dazhao held a reception on the evening of 12 February to mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Colombia. Colombian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ocampp attended the reception. In a toast, he expressed appreciation for the current Chinese economic development pattern. He also praised China's foreign policy. He said: China is playing a more and more important role in the world. He hoped that Colombia and China would further strengthen trade and economic cooperation. He also said: There is a broad prospect for developing the relations between the two countries. He will visit China in the first half of this year. He hopes that this visit will enhance the mutual understanding between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Feb 85]

MEXICAN ARMY DAY CELEBRATION--Beijing, 18 Feb (XINHUA)--Montiel Lopez, military and air attache of the Mexican Embassy in China, and his wife gave a reception in the embassy at noon today to mark Mexico's Army Day. Attending the reception were Xu Xin, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and other leading members of related departments. Military attaches of other embassies in China were also present. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 18 Feb 85]

CSO: 4000/130

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FAMILY PLANNING MINISTER SPEAKS ON NEW TASKS

OW191123 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] Station reporter (Zhao Yali) yesterday visited Minister Wang Wei of the State Family Planning Commission and asked him to speak on how to do family planning work well this year. The following is the recording of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Question] How are you, Minister Wang?

[Answer] How are you?

[Question] In 1984, the family planning work was carried out in compliance with the guidelines of Document No 7 of the party Central Committee and great achievements were made. Would you please speak about tasks to be grasped this year?

[Answer] We have held a discussion meeting attended by a number of directors of hospitals this year. According to the results of last year's work, the requirement of the central authorities, and the current situation, we will mainly grasp two things. One is to continue the implementation of family planning work and the other is to carry out economic reform. We will pay attention to doing political work well, seek truth from facts, and following the mass line in order to do the abovementioned two things well.

In order to do the two tasks well, we must, like we did last year, continue to pay attention to unifying our thinking. We must reach a common understanding in the thinking of the central authorities and correctly implement Document No 7. Another thing is to improve propaganda work for the masses. We must do a good job in publicizing family planning work according to the guidelines of the central authorities in order to effectively control population growth, help consolidate the good relations between the party and the masses and promote stability and unity.

There are many good typical examples of carrying out family planning work. We should, through broadcasting and other means, vigorously publicize typical examples of various localities and restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition of mass work. I think this is the main point in improving our propaganda work.

On the question of training cadres, we all know that the central authorities repeatedly stressed the importance of training cadres. Family planning work is a new work and we don't have a complete set of guidance. We can say that the family planning front and the cadres on the front are new cadres for the new work. Therefore, it is all the more important to train cadres on the front, especially training in ideology, professional knowledge and ability to create new things. We plan to train cadres in these three fields in order to insure that we can have enough capable cadres for the work.

According to the experiences at the grassroots level, there are still some [words indistinct] problems.

We plan to continue to make experiments and further promote good experiences. We can certainly further do the family planning work well so long as we rely on the masses. [End recording]

CSO: 4005/509

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ZHOU ENLAI'S SUPPORT FOR UNITED FRONT WORK RECALLED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 2

[Article by Jin Cheng [6855 1004]: "Incidents Showing Premier Zhou Enlai Upholding the Party's United Front Policy"]

[Text] Comrade Zhou Enlai's outstanding contributions during his great revolutionary life to the establishment, consolidation and development of the united front under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) deservedly make him a shining model to us in united front work. I was trained by the Premier during my long revolutionary practice. Words cannot describe his deeply moving revolutionary spirit. Let me relate a couple of events during the 10 years of internal turmoil in which Premier Zhou upheld the party's policy on the united front. I hope people would then better appreciate his ideas and style and further develop our present united front work.

As the "10 Years of Internal Turmoil" Began, Premier Zhou Instructed the United Front Work Department under the Central Committee not to Waver from the United Front Policy and insisted that the Policy Must be Continued.

August 1966. It was hot and sultry and there were frequent, sudden violent thunder showers. China's political climate, too, was highly volatile. We felt nervous and restless.

The 11th Plenary Session of the 8th Party Central Committee was being convened in Beijing from 1-12 August. At this meeting, the head of the United Front Work Department, Comrade Xu Bing [1776 0393], came under attack from members of the "cultural revolution" group. When he returned to the department after the meeting closed, he at once became the target of criticism by the rebel faction in the department. Soon afterwards the department was falsely accused as the "bourgeois headquarters," and the party's united front policy and work were completely refuted.

Xu Bing became the main target of denunciation and criticism. Most of the people like us who served as deputy director before the "cultural revolution" had no choice but to make self-criticism to encourage criticism from others. The departmental council was in effect paralyzed and the party's united front policy ground to a halt.

After 18 August, the Red Guard movement raged ahead in all its fury, extending its "rebel actions" from schools to society. Instigated by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique's so-called slogans-- "destroy the four olds" and "sweep away all monsters and demons", some naive, ignorant youngsters launched a wild attack against the party's united front work. The Red Guards handed "ultimatums" to the various democratic parties, "ordering" them to disband voluntarily. They searched the residences and confiscated the property of many people in charge of the various democratic parties, patriots without party affiliation, upper circle representatives of industrialists and businessmen, religious leaders and leaders of returned overseas Chinese, and nonparty intellectuals. These people were also dragged out and publicly denounced. Seizing the chance, some bad elements among the Red Guard went on a plundering rampage, committing brutal acts everywhere. A reign of terror prevailed in all our large cities.

Confronted with the serious damage inflicted on the party's united front policy, most cadres in the Central Committee's United Front Work Department were extremely worried. Everyday they collected materials and wrote reports on the struggle against united front targets, detailing how their houses were searched and their property confiscated. The reports were submitted to the department in the hope that they would be transmitted to the comrade on the Central Committee responsible for united front work, Comrade Li Fuchun [2621 1381 2504]. At the time, one of the leaders of United Front Work Department, Comrade Zhang Jingwu [1728 4842 2976], orally reported the chaotic situation to Comrade Li Fuchun. But I was convinced that it was not enough just to report to Comrade Li Fuchun. Instead we should report to Premier Zhou directly, and soon.

How? I was then in an extremely difficult position. I had assumed, wrongly, that I had committed "serious mistakes" in the past 17 years. Also, at the beginning of the "cultural revolution," I followed a "capitalist reactionary line" which suppressed a number of the leaders of the rebel faction. As a result, I was "dragged out," criticized and denounced. My fate, apparently, was sealed. However, they had not yet removed my office telephone on which I could make direct calls to Zhongnanhai and Premier Zhou's office. Aware that the rebel faction would not let me do such a thing, I often took advantage of the lunch break and afteroffice hours to call and reported the situation to Comrade Tong Ziaopeng [4547 1420 7720], director of Premier Zhou's office. During late August and early September, the Red Guards were getting out of hand and the crisis deepened. Anxiously I asked Tong Xiaopeng, "Have you transmitted my reports to the Premier?" Assuring me that he had done so, Tong Xiaopeng said, "The Premier has issued instructions regarding your work, namely, that the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee must not waver from the united front policy or wash their hands of it. United front work must press ahead." Like the Big Dipper at night, Premier Zhou's instructions brought confidence and hope to many cadres in the department.

Premier Zhou Wrote A Document, Naming People To Be Protected, Defining the Limits of Protection, and Outlining Protection Principles and Methods

One day in late August, Comrade Xu Bing was publicly denounced and criticized at the Hall of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) by the rebel faction in the United Front Work Department and the CPPCC. They had not yet laid their hands on me then so I was able to sit in the wings and watch the Red Guards perform onstage. Suddenly Comrade Cheng Hao [4453 3185], deputy chief of the cadre section of my department, came in, looking for me.

"Look," he handed me a document and said happily. "This is a hand-written instruction by Premier Zhou."

I received the document, which came from the Ministry of Public Security, and took a look. Sure enough, it was in the Premier's own handwriting. It contained the names of people who should be protected as well as the limits, principles and methods of protection. I recall these names in the list: Song Qingling, Guo Moruo [6753 3106 5387], Zhang Shizao [4545 1102 6856], Cheng Qian [4453 3383], He Ziangning [0149 7449 0413], Fu Zuoyi [0265 0155 5030], Zhang Zhizhong [1728 3112 0022], Shao Lizi [6730 0500 1311], Jiang Guangnai [5592 0342 7845], Cai Tingkai [5591 1694 6946], Sha Qianli [3097 0578 6849] and Zhang Xiruo [1728 1153 5387]. Moreover, the Premier pinpointed the positions the incumbents of which were to be protected: vice chairmen of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, members of the standing committee of the National People's Congress and ministers of the State Council. The Premier added the name of Mr. Li Zongren [2621 1350 0088] at the end of the list. After going through the list, I asked Cheng Hao, "Who gave you the list?" He replied, "A worker from the Ministry of Public Security. They want Xu Bing to draw up a list of nonparty personages within the limits set by Premier Zhou. But Xu Bing is still being criticized on stage. What should we do?"

I said, "The list is excellent and the timing is perfect. This is a most positive development. Let's not wait for Xu Bing. Go back to the department with Comrade Sha Li [3097 6849] and draw up a list of names in accordance with the Premier's instructions. We can simply ask Xu Bing to sign it when he comes back."

"All right," Cheng Hao replied and went off to look for Sha Li.

As the denunciation and criticism meeting was about to close, I left early and rushed back to the department. Cheng Hao and Sha Li had already prepared the list, following the Premier's guidelines. I looked it over once, assured myself there was no omission, then stood outside the office building with Cheng Hao and Sha Li to wait for Xu Bing to return. After a while, workers of the department came back one after another. Xu Bing's car was the last to appear. We stepped forward and, as soon as he got off, showed him the list we had prepared as well as

the Premier's handwritten instruction. Although he had suffered public denunciation and criticism only minutes before, Xu Bing's face lit up immediately when he saw Premier Zhou's handwritten instruction and said repeatedly, "Wonderful! Wonderful!" Without any hesitation, he took out his pen and put his signature on the list, telling us at the same time, "Take this to the Ministry of Public Security as soon as possible and ask them to transmit it to the Central Committee."

As finally approved by the Premier, the list protected a large number of the leaders of the various democratic parties, leaders without party affiliation and senior cadres. The departments concerned dispatch two People's Liberation Army (PLA) soldiers to guard the home of every object of protection as defined in the list. Furthermore, Premier Zhou instructed the PLA 1 March Hospital to admit Zhang Shizao, Cheng Qian, Fu Zuoyi, Cai Tingkai and Li Zongren to ensure their safety.

Premier Zhou Completely Affirmed the Historical and Political Status of Comrade Song Qingling and Expressed His Deep Respect and Affection for Her

A couple of days later, I came across some big-character posters at the United Front Work Department put up by the masses. The posters were excerpts of a talk by Premier Zhou. Once when he was addressing a group of Red Guards, Premier Zhou specifically mentioned Comrade Song Qingling, saying, "Since she began cooperating with us, Madame Sun Yatsen has never yielded to Jiang Jieshi. After the Great Revolution collapsed, she went abroad and saved some of our comrades in underground work. She cooperated with us during the War of Resistance against Japan and sympathized with us in the War of Liberation. She has never wavered in her long cooperation with the Communist Party. We should respect her. She is very old now. Besides, this year we commemorate the centenary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yatsen. Her writing has a major international impact. It is improper to put up big-character posters at her house. Among her three brothers and sisters, she is the only revolutionary. We cannot overthrow her simply because her sister is married to Jiang Jieshi. Her house was allocated to her by the state. Some people say, 'Let's storm the place.' That is not right. At all costs, we must advise them against such a move."

At that time, there was a proliferation of big-character posters and Red Guard tabloids which were allegedly excerpts of speeches by "leaders of the Central Committee." Some were wrongly attributed while others were even fabricated. But when I saw the Premier's speech, so subtle in language and yet so determined in attitude, aimed at curbing the excesses of the Red Guard's outrages, I was at once convinced it was genuine. This is because in those gloomy, benighted days, only the Premier was courageous enough to firmly defend the party's united front policy. Only the Premier was capable of uttering such touching words which totally affirmed Song Qingling's political and historical status and were permeated with respect and affection for her.

Premier Zhou Shook Hands and Had Heart-to-Heart Talks with Leaders of Democratic Parties and Senior Democratic Personages

It was late September in 1966 and the first National Day since the onset of the "cultural revolution" was drawing near. As a cadre who had been "semi-overthrown," I originally had no hope of mounting the rostrum of Tiananmen again. In the afternoon on 30 September, however, Comrade Tong Xiaopeng, director of Premier Zhou's office, suddenly called me, "You are invited to attend the National Day celebrations tomorrow at the Tiananmen rostrum. The invitation card will be sent to you right away."

"I have been invited?" I could not believe my ears.

Detecting the skepticism in my voice, he explained, "For some time now, the Premier has wanted to have a heart-to-heart talk with leaders of the various democratic parties and senior democratic figures to explain to them the principles and policies of the 'cultural revolution.' But he has had no chance until now. Since senior democratic figures will be gathered together at the National Day celebrations tomorrow, Premier Zhou is very keen to meet with and talk to them after the ceremony. That's why you have been invited to join him at Tiananmen so as to help him deal with this matter."

I suddenly say the light: it was all part of a painstaking arrangement by the Premier, who was concerned about the united front policy, the various democratic parties and democratic figures.

The next day, 1 October, the New China celebrated its 17 birthday. At about 9 am, I was standing outside the western entrance of the reviewing stand on the rostrum of Tiananmen, welcoming nonparty friends. In accordance with the Premier's instructions, I asked them to stay behind after the ceremony because the Premier wanted to meet and informally discuss with them. As soon as they heard my message, their faces glowed with delight. Some said repeatedly, "Good! Good!"

Among the invited figures were vice chairmen of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Yang Mingxuan [2799 2494 6513], Cheng Qian, Zhang Zhizhong and Zhou Jianren [0719 1696 0086]; members of the standing committee of the National People's Congress, Bei Shizhang [6296 2514 3864], Lu Han [4151 3352], Shi Liang [0670 5328], Zhuang Xiquan [8369 1585 3123], Xu Guangping [6079 1639 1627], Hua Luogeng [5478 5012 1649], Yan Jici [0917 3444 1964], Shao Lizi, Wang Kunlun [3769 2492 0178], Mao Yisheng [5403 0110 0581], Luo Shuzhang [5478 0647 3864], Ji Fang [1323 2455], Hu Zi'ang [5170 1311 2491], Hu Juewen [5170 0628 2429], Hu Yuzi [5170 1937 0037], Zhang Shizhao, Mei Qibin [2734 5487 1755], and Cai Tingkai; vice chairman of the State Military Commission, Fu Zuoyi; members of the CPPCC, Shen Yanbing [3088 7159 0393], Xu Deheng [6079 1795 3801] and Li Dequan [2621 1795 0356]; and heads and directors of the ministries and commissions under the State Council, Liu Wenhui [0491 2429 6540], Jiang Guangnai, Zhu Xuefan [2612

1331 5400], Sha Qianli and Zhang Xiruo. In addition, there was the preeminent patriot and former Kuomintang acting president, Li Zongren.

When democratic figures were assembled in the eastern lobby for a rest before the ceremony began, Premier Zhou, who was on everybody's mind day and night, appeared. He circled the lobby in the middle, smiling, greeting and shaking hands with everybody. He went up to Li Zongren, took his hand and said, "Mr. Deling, I think you'd better go to 1 March Hospital and stay there for a few days. Red Guards are young people and full of revolutionary passion, but they do not completely understand party policies. They may interfere with you." Li Zongren replied stubbornly, "I am not going to the hospital. I am fine at home." The Premier asked, "Have the Red Guards made trouble where you live?" Li Zongren answered, "No. Even if they do, I am not afraid." The Premier laughed and praised him, "Good! Since you take it so philosophically, I feel relieved."

Premier Zhou shook hands with Comrade Hu Zi'ang and asked with concern, "Zi'ang, how are you doing? I heard that many of your people at the associations of industry and commerce and democratic construction have been denounced and criticized." Hu Zi'ang quickly responded, "I have not been denounced or criticized." The Premier said "That's good."

After the Premier left, I asked Hu Zi'ang, "Mr. Hu, you have been publicly denounced at the two associations, haven't you? Why did you tell the Premier otherwise?" He heaved a sigh and said, "Since the Premier is already under a lot of stress, I did not have the heart to let him worry about me. That's why I lied."

The ceremony went on for several hours. After the parade was over and senior party cadres had left, democratic leaders again met in the lobby to wait for Premier Zhou to show up and make his speech. More than half an hour came and went and still there was no sign of the Premier. The all know the Premier was a most punctual and courteous leader who always showed the greatest respect for other people. If he did not appear at the appointed time, he must have been held up by some accident. The democratic figures had no choice but to leave one after another.

Why did Premier Zhou arrange to see the democratic personalities only to fail to turn up later? I got to know the reason only when I opened RENMIN RIBAO the next day. On 2 October the newspaper reported Chairman Mao descended the rostrum of Tiananmen, crossed the Jinshui Bridge, mingled with the masses and shook hands with them warmly. We can surmise that when Chairman Mao came down from the rostrum, Premier Zhou must have followed him to ensure his safety. This is why the Premier failed to keep his appointment.

Premier Zhou Personally Authorized the Democratic Revolutionary Group to Organize Activities Marking the 42d Anniversary of the Death of Dr. Sun Yatsen

March 12 1967 was the 42d anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yatsen, the greatest bourgeois revolutionary and pioneer of China's democratic revolution. The memory of this preeminent revolutionary of the older generation is deeply etched in the people's minds. In the 17 years since liberation, responsible cadres of the Central Committee, leaders of the CPPCC and various democratic parties as well as representatives of patriots without party affiliation unfailingly held memorial services at Bishan Temple in Xiangshan on this important date. But should we mark the occasion as usual this year, the second year of the "cultural revolution," at a time when the country was caught up in a mad scramble to usurp the party's leadership and seize state power? Some people had sworn not to observe the occasion during the "cultural revolution." But Premier Zhou, occupied as he was with a myriad of state affairs, attached a good deal of significance to the anniversary of the greatest historical figure in China's modern history. He personally authorized the central committee of the democratic revolutionary group to be in charge of commemoration activities and approved my attending the ceremony as the representative of the United Front Work Department.

On 12 March, leaders of the central committee of the democratic revolutionary group, such as Cheng Qian and Zhang Zhizhong, together with well-known patriots, Li Zongren and Cheng Siyuan [4453 1835 6678], gathered together in the western chamber in front of the tomb bearing Dr. Sun Yatsen's personal effects in Bishan Temple in Xiangshan. On similar occasions before the "cultural revolution," these democratic leaders invariably indulged in animated discussions in groups of two or three, commenting on everything under the sun, from domestic and international affairs to details of personal life. The mood was relentlessly lively, joyous and harmonious, evoking the common aspiration of the descendants of Huangti to further Dr. Sun Yatsen's revolutionary spirit and enterprise. Not this year, though. With the "cultural revolution" in full swing, the participants were depressed and laden with worries because they had all been hurt physically or mentally to various extents. They greeted one another briefly but were otherwise in no disposition to talk.

The memorial service for Dr. Sun Yatsen was presided over by Cheng Qian on behalf of the central committee of the democratic revolutionary group. He and I both laid a wreath as representatives of the central committee of that group and the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee, respectively. After the traditional ceremony was over, the participants left one after another.

The next day, RENMIN RIBAO carried a report on the memorial service. When I was mentioned in the text, my name was preceded by the title, "deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Central Committee of the CPC." Several days later, Elder Sister Luo Shuzhang visited me at home, agog with excitement, and told me happily, "A few days ago, I went to tell Elder Sister Deng Yingchao that they have confiscated the properties of the offices of the associations of industry and commerce and democratic construction and denounced their cadres. Elder Sister Deng

said to me, 'Go to see Jin Cheng as soon as possible. He has been liberated. His name is in the newspaper. With him in charge, the United Front Work Department can look after your problems.' After I heard what she said, I came to see you."

"Elder Sister Deng!" I whispered softly, overwhelmed with emotion. All I could feel was a warm gush of feeling welling up inside me. Premier Zhou and Elder Sister Deng, how could I not be moved to tears by your trust in me, your fervent hopes for my liberation and your ceaseless concern for the work of the united front and party cadres.

My lover, Chen Fujun [7115 1788 0689], who was also present at the time, interrupted, "Elder sister Luo, the Premier and Elder Sister Deng may be very eager to see Jin Cheng liberated, but some people in the department are hell-bent on overthrowing him. This makes it impossible for him to do his job."

I also explained to Elder Sister Luo the movement inside the department. She shook her head helplessly, forced a trace of a smile and proceeded to discuss some social conditions with us. Then she left.

In late 1967, the various mass groups within the United Front Work Department organized a special task force to investigate the director and deputy director. From then on, I lost my freedom and was isolated from the outside world for an extended period of time during which I did not get to see documents or hear news. Politically speaking, I became blind and deaf.

Premier Zhou Looked After Nonparty Friends with Such Meticulous Care that Party Cadres were Deeply Touched

Only after the "gang of four" was completely smashed were my party membership rights and my right to work gradually restored. During this time I attended an exhibition on Premier Zhou's life and had a chance to browse through many of the Premier's important comments and instructions for the United Front Work Department during the "cultural revolution." Among them were two documents which fully illustrate the Premier's patient and meticulous work style. He looked after nonparty friends with such meticulous care that party cadres were all deeply moved. The documents went something like this.

Focusing on problems in the organizing of overseas trips by the United Front Work Department for patriotic figures, the Premier pointed out in May 1973, "The patriots are advanced in years and should be taken care of in every way. . . We should let them travel with their secretaries or family members who can look after them. Everybody should have his own room. Attendants should be instructed to carry their luggage and give them support. Make sure their food is soft and suits the tastes of elderly people. Visits and seminars should not be scheduled too closely . . ."

In another document of May 1975 on the same topic, the Premier instructed, ". . . Instead of making a sudden announcement, visit organizers should arrange for a consultation with them beforehand to obtain their opinions. This will show the democratic, consultative spirit we have always upheld. . . Comrades of the United Front Work Department are hereby asked to widely adopt this practice. A mere notice would no do."

These two documents once again conjured up in my mind the Premier's noble image. For several decades, we considered the Premier our model and did our best to follow his spirit and style. But we still lack his unique lofty political quality, his serious, strict attitudes towards work and his meticulous ways. I could only quote the words of an ancient to express my admiration for the Premier and my yearnings to follow him: "I look up at the soaring mountain. Although I could not reach it, I admire it."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEEDS OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM DISCUSSED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 8, Aug 84
pp 30-34, 80

[Article by Lu Xingwei [0712 0992 0251] of the Shanghai Municipal Education Department: "The Building of Modernization and General Education"]

[Text] On the eve of our National Day celebrations in 1983, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, referring to the Jingshan School, pointed out that "education must face in the direction of modernization, the world and the future." In the same vein, Comrade Zhao Ziyang said at an informal conference that "we must pay heed to the world's new industrial revolution and to our countermeasures" and pointed out that it is necessary for us to place importance on the development of our intellectual forces and to make a great effort to upgrade the training and education of talented people. He said that the future "industrial revolution" pointedly revealed the importance of intellectual forces and the importance of grasping knowledge. Some people, not without reason, refer to it as the "revolution in knowledge." Our enterprises must be modernized, and the crux of this effort is that we must raise the quality of people. We must develop a modernized information system, and we must have universally applied electronic computers and the like. It will not do to have a comparatively high scientific and educational level. Among the population of those who are just leaving school and taking up their jobs, we must not only have those with a secondary level of education, must also have a considerable number of college graduates and must train a large number of master's and doctoral degree graduates. The idea of such a high and wide-ranging demand for intellectual forces and knowledge has never been made before in human history. Therefore, with regard to training talented people and educating the people, we must definitely make a great plan that is fit for a century, place great importance in it and actively do a good job of it.

After that, the call for the reform of education surges still higher. All kinds of suggestions, tentative plans and viewpoints have been proposed, and all kinds of experiments are being put into effect enthusiastically. As for how education is to implement this threefold facing of modernization, the world and the future and to rise to meet the challenge of the technological revolution, my study of the problem is still rudimentary, my knowledge is also not deep and hereafter I must study further, combining that study with continuing the practice of educational reform. Here I will discuss some of my ideas on the subject, and I ask for your suggestions.

1. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the position of education was in ruins, a scene of desolation. Faced with this circumstance, we set about on a series of onerous tasks--reorganization, restoration, adjustment, etc.--needed to bring order out of chaos. By about 1980, our work in the schools was pretty much on the right track, and the sequential order of education was also pretty well established. Since the 3d Plenum of the Party's 11th Central Committee indicated that the shift in emphasis in party work is to be in economic construction, what, then, is to be the area of emphasis of our work in the schools? My understanding at the time was that the emphasis of the work in the schools should be shifted into the work of teaching. Now the sequential order of education has already been gradually established, and hereafter it will do for our work to be, following that prescribed order, that of getting a good hold on this link of teaching itself and making a great effort to upgrade the quality of education. Though the quality of education is gradually being improved, nevertheless there are two problems which have begun to be prominent. One, of universal significance, is the one-sided insistence on trying to raise the ratio of students going on to higher schools. Another, which occurs in rural areas, is the problem of students moving around from place to place, which is getting more and more serious. In view of this situation, we proposed a program of comprehensively implementing the party's educational policies, directing our efforts toward all students and comprehensively doing a good job of arranging for the students' studies, activities and rest periods to serve as a guiding ideology for running the schools. But the problems were definitely not solved, especially the problem in the countryside of students wandering from place to place. Some heads of families are not willing to send their children to school, the students themselves also do not want to go to school and some schools do not want to do any work involving wandering students. I went to a commune to investigate, for the high school for which we had constructed a big new classroom building and for which we had originally hoped to recruit 2 classes totaling 100 new students. The result was that only 19 passed the exam and only 18 showed up, so we were not able to get started after all. I went to look for the commune's secretary with the idea of studying this problem together with him. But he said he was busy and refused to receive me, and so I met with a rebuff. I discussed this matter with a reporter from GUANGMING RIBAO, and he wrote it up in an article published under the title "Why Is Production on the Rise While Education Is Going Down?" I have also heard stories such as that of a production brigade that, behind their newly constructed pigpens, converted the old pigpens into a kindergarten. At the time, we just simply blamed the rural cadres for lacking foresight, for not seeing the connection between education and increasing production and for not seeing the importance of human talent. Afterwards we went to a different commune in another county and heard the complaints that the masses of commune members made to us. They said that Comrade Zao Ziyang says that developing the rural economy depends first upon policy and second on science, but the students you train (1) do not understand policy and (2) do not understand science. They have read books and they put on airs and yet do not make good arrangements for us. This kind of school we do not welcome. The branch secretary of yet another production brigade said to me: "This production brigade of ours produces about 20 babies a year, and only a few of them will be able to go on to university or specialized secondary school. Most of them must stay in our brigade. I have now developed the brigade's

agriculture, sideline production and industries. We now have a comparatively modernized chicken farm and pig farm. In the future we want to be able to hand over these enterprises to them, but if we do not educate them well, in the future how can we feel able to turn over the enterprises to them? Therefore, to manage a modernized chicken farm or pig farm, one must first manage a modernized 'chicken farm.'" He also said: "When you manage education, if 99 out of 100 children are taught well, it is thought that the school did a very good job. So you can understand that at present all the children born here are 'only' children, and this child who is not taught well in the school amounts to only 1 percent, but at home that 1 percent becomes 100 percent. Therefore, the production brigade definitely must invest to do a good job of running its school. You should do a good job of teaching every student, so that he or she will be able to take over the agriculture, sideline production and industries of the brigade. This production brigade was the first in Shanghai at which free education was implemented, the first that performed education services for its students and the first to invest to improve the conditions for running the school. We held an on-the-spot meeting there, and after more than half a year, at the start of 1981, a commune in a different county got a hold on a more comprehensive approach, proposing to engage in four types of teaching at once (preschool education, general education, vocational education and peasants' education), and, moreover, collected the funds to improve teaching conditions in the various types of school in the entire commune. We also held an on-the-spot meeting there and requested the municipal committee to issue the necessary documents. These various facts educated us. Although at present there really is a number of peasants or cadres who do not place importance on the problem of education, nevertheless at present in the broad countryside there are already some rural cadres and commune members who have begun to recognize the importance of education. And from the point of view of the education departments there also exist the ideological problems of the guiding ideology in managing the schools that are incorrect, the teaching content and the methods that are wrong, and the fact is that there has not been established any ideology in the service of, and that is subordinate to, the needs of local economic construction."

At that time, I organized my forces and spent nearly 3 years conducting a comprehensive investigation of Shanghai's 10 counties and 206 communes. I also personally went to many communes. In the past, when I went down to the rural areas to investigate, I generally just poked my head into the school and simply did not seek out the factory foremen of the communes', production brigades' and county communes' factories and so did not investigate the external connections of education. Now, having investigated education's internal connections, I also investigated its external connections. When one examines the internal connections from the point of view of external connections, one sees a bit more clearly. Our country's reform began with the rural areas; the pressing need for talented people was also first felt in the countryside, and it is also in rural areas that the contradictions in education are beginning to be revealed. If one does not investigate one will not learn this. But the more one investigates the more one feels the importance of education, the magnitude of our responsibility and the necessity of reform.

Let me present a few examples:

The suburban areas of Shanghai altogether comprise 10 counties, with about half the population of the entire Shanghai Municipality. Over the past few years the development of production has been extremely fast, and the structure of society, the structure of the labor force and people's lives have undergone an immense change, resulting in a large number of commune members who, though they have ceased to be peasants, have not left the countryside. The number of people engaged in agriculture has already fallen from 80 or 90 percent to about 50 percent and is still falling. In 1983 the total value of industrial and agricultural production for the entire suburban Shanghai area was equivalent to that of all Shanghai in the period immediately following the founding of our state, which in turn amounted to 70 percent of our total national revenues from industry and about half of our national revenues from agriculture and sideline products. The greater portion of the industry of Shanghai's suburban areas is in the service of the municipality and in the service of foreign trade. I looked at some production brigade industries--factories with over 1,000 workers with comparatively good facilities and which are not very different from state-run plants--such as refrigerator factories, air-conditioner factories, photographic-paper factories, plate glass factories, clothing factories, etc. But none of these factories basically, had their own technical personnel, and it would be very difficult for them to develop further. Their products could not be brought up to date and so were lacking in competitiveness. The greater part of the workforce has only a primary school or lower middle school education; the workers have not undergone any technical training, and their professional quality is comparatively low. They urgently need to solve two problems; one is that of raising the proportion of technical personnel among the staff and workers, and the second is that of improving the educational and technical quality of the workers. The same situation exists in sideline industries. For example, Jiading's grass-weaving industry has consistently been operated in the same way for 10 years. This has a negative influence on exports and reflects a demand for the training of more artistic and planning personnel. Yet at the industrial arts school in the commune's vicinity there is not the slightest interest in this. And agriculture is even worse off. Already, very few Shanghai households are engaged exclusively in agriculture. The able-bodied labor force that has a little education has all gone into the factories, leaving only women and children to engage in agriculture. Output is unstable: output of grains and vegetables has been high but unstable; there are wide disparities among various production years for cotton; we are not able to be completely self-sufficient in eggs; and there is a great disparity between need and supply in fish and milk. I investigated a few major agricultural products and compared them with advanced world levels. All fell behind by quite a lot (paddy rice, 80.4 percent; wheat, 36.6 percent; cotton, 39.6 percent; and rapeseed, 24.1 percent of world levels; the value of a square meter's annual production of edible fungi is 2 yuan in Shanghai, yet it is as high as 16 yuan in Yugoslavia). This clearly indicates that our potential is still very great. The reason for this situation is the fact that the peasants' educational quality is low and is not improving. To use Shanghai County as an example, at present there are a total of 81 agronomers, assistant agronomers and other agricultural technical personnel, amounting to 0.0002

percent of the agricultural population, while the county as a whole needs 540 agricultural-technical personnel at the commune level, 2,380 at the production brigade level and 2,323 management personnel at the brigade and production brigade levels, and it is hoped that the education departments will meet the demand. We should be concerned about, and carefully consider, this situation. We have done a little reform in several schools, have increased the technical curriculum or have launched extracurricular scientific-technical activities appropriate to the local agricultural features. This has been strongly welcomed by the peasants, and the wandering students have all returned. One can see that it was a question not of the peasants not wanting to study but of the incorrectness of our direction in running the schools. I also visited several specialized households where they basically all had an educational level above that of lower middle school. They not only had some professional knowledge but also knew management and followed market information. One specialized household said that in the past when people studied in rural areas, the requirement was only the ability to recognize a few characters, to read letters and to keep accounts. But now they feel they not only want to learn to read and to do arithmetic but also want to study physics, chemistry and biology and, ideally, learn to understand something of a foreign language as well. I thought then that if the educational level of all peasants could be brought up to the present level of the specialized households, then the entire aspect of the countryside would undergo a further great change. This, then, is the responsibility of the education departments. In the past, when it was hard to get fish in Shanghai or when milk was unobtainable, one merely blamed others. But now we see that we must first of all ask ourselves: when did we ever train people to produce fish or milk? Shanghai's education departments have never run schools of this kind and have never supplied people with talents in these areas to the relevant departments. Faced with such urgent, real problems, our education departments are still merely looking to the small number who move on to higher schools. In a word, if we want to realize the modernization of agriculture, then the responsibility of the education departments will be very great.

In the city the situation is the same. Not long ago I went to the Jin Shan Combined Petrochemical Factory to investigate. This is a large-scale, completely modernized enterprise, with engineering-technical personnel comprising only 9.4 percent of the workforce and with senior engineers amounting to 0.8 percent and other technical personnel 7.9 percent, which is too low for both proportions and makes for an unreasonable structure of the workforce. Among the ranks of the more than 30,000 workers, a low educational level and poor professional quality are also universal circumstances. The second-stage projects for this factory have already begun, and by 1990, 15,000 new staff members will join the factory (by which time 1,700 more will have retired). It is estimated that by that time there will be a demand for a net increase of 3,760 scientific and technical cadres, an average of 540 each year, causing the proportion of scientific and technical personnel to rise from the present 9.4 percent to 12.6 percent, which is still a far cry from the proportion in the world's advanced enterprises. They also require that all workers and staff be graduates of lower secondary schools and then undergo 2-3 years of additional training before they are allowed to enter the factory. From the point of view of our investigation of the municipality's 500,000 professionals,

the economic commission system, relatively speaking, is a system in which there is a heavy concentration of expertise, and yet at present talented specialists amount to only 8.5 percent of the total number of workers and staff; of these, 0.8 percent occupy high positions. And of that 8.5 percent, 44.5 percent are over 61 years of age, and 32.3 percent are between 55 and 60, with the two age groups together amounting to 76.8 percent. This suggests that there will be such a large number of senior technical personnel retiring within 5 years. There is also another circumstance, which is that among talented specialists those in specialized positions engaged in scientific research comprise only 1/50th of the engineering and technical personnel, clearly demonstrating that our forces engaged in basic and developmental research are very weak. This refers to talented specialists who are graduates of schools at the vocational middle school level and above and who are the responsibility of the schools of higher education and the vocational secondary schools. But the foundation of all still lies in general education. Moreover, it still will not do merely to have talented specialists. Talented people must be properly assigned; they must be there in the appropriate proportions; and the quality of the entire body of workers and staff must be improved, a task which all the more is the task of general education. We also conducted some model investigations of the commercial system as well as of other systems, and everywhere the question of talented people and the question of the quality of staff members and workers were brought up, causing us to sense the great importance of the education departments' responsibility and the necessity of reform. A scholar of repute in foreign work has analyzed the educational level of Chinese staff members and workers and has concluded that the average educational level of current staff members and workers of China's system of ownership by the people is about 8 years, and if the staff members' and workers' level is not improved within the next 20 years, then the value of China's total industrial and agricultural output can only reach 1.7 trillion yuan, thus failing to reach our goal of twice doubling the value of total production. If, however, that educational level can be raised to 10 years, then the amount could reach 3.6 trillion yuan, thus exceeding that goal.

Just as with our requirement for modernizing agriculture, if we are to realize the modernization of industry, the education departments will also bear a direct responsibility. If agriculture does not improve, and milk cannot be obtained, then it will be the education departments which will be responsible. If industrial products cannot be made more up-to-date, if second-rate products are produced, if troubles arise and if the commercial departments have a bad service attitude, then the education departments will also be responsible.

The building of the four modernizations is to be performed by the people under the leadership of the party. The 3d plenum formulated the correct political and ideological lines, and the 12th People's Congress formulated China's great goal of building the four modernizations, but their realization, in the final analysis, depends upon people. For this reason, the question of talented people and the question of the professional quality of people will, in a sense, determine the progress, and the success or failure, of the four modernizations. Secondary and primary schools are the basic construction work for the training of talented people, and their relationship to all the training that follows is

very great. The leadership of the Central Committee asks that Shanghai be able to become an important base area and pioneering vanguard for the building of the four modernizations and asks that it make a contribution to the whole country in the name of "modernization." The responsibility of us comrades working on the education front is even more weighty. It is necessary at all times to be concerned about and to understand the progress of China's economic construction, at all times to be aware of our general goal and our general task and to rectify our thinking about how schools should be run. For leading cadres of the education departments, clearly understanding the internal laws of education and understanding education as an academic subject, psychology, management, etc. are still not enough. We must also understand the external relations of education and study a little educational sociology and educational economics. Only in this way will we truly be able to rectify our thinking about how schools should be run. From the point of view of the needs of Shanghai's economic development, the concrete tasks faced by those engaged in Shanghai's education work are: 1) to enable everyone to attain the lower secondary school level and to strive vigorously to universalize lower secondary school education within 1 or 2 years, and 2) to enable everyone, before they report to their job assignments, to undergo a certain amount of professional training and, for this purpose, actively to develop professional and technical education. We must not only reform the structure of secondary education, develop vocational secondary schools and schools with professional and technical classes and manage the schools by adopting the policies of employing many levels, many interconnections among schools and many styles of education and by using a single school for several purposes, we must also reform the curriculum and facilities of secondary education, set up vocational and technical honors classes and experimentally run higher secondary schools divided into vocational subject departments. I approve of the idea that general education and vocational-technical education must permeate each other and am even considering proposing a slogan that general education must be appropriate to the goal of vocationalization. Some advanced countries, around the time when their economies began to take off, passed through a stage in which general education was permeated with vocational education.

The above are the proposed requirements for the reform of general education from the point of view of wanting to realize the modernization of all areas of industry and agriculture and to enable our economy to take off. But there is yet another aspect to the problem, which is the problem of the new technological revolution. The whole world is extremely concerned about this problem and it is being universally discussed. At present in China, every front is in the process of studying what influence the new technological revolution might have on their own departments and their own areas of activity and what countermeasures might be taken. All countermeasures must ultimately return to the problem of the training of talented people. The Central Committee regards education as one of the three strategic points of emphasis for economic construction, and for the building of socialism, this represents a great leap in our understanding.

2. How do we train new talented people capable of adapting to the new technological revolution? What kind of qualities should this person of talent possess? How can we impart these qualities by training? These are the questions that we should emphasize in our study.

The American professor Engels said in a report: "I have particularly noted the following severe and international fact: many nations urgently seek to modernize. Though they have adopted from abroad the most effective and advanced scientific techniques and have imitated the most perfect economic management systems and methods, nevertheless the result is always very small or is even a failure, after great human and material waste. The facilities, equipment, technological data and management systems of advanced countries have become just so much scrap metal and empty documents. I discovered that an important cause of this phenomenon was that the people putting the management systems into effect and applying that most advanced scientific technology were still not 'modern people.' They had not yet realized the transformation from a 'traditional people' to a 'modernized people,' and it is precisely that transformation that is needed for modern economic systems and scientific management." He felt that a modern person is a combination of at least 12 characteristics. Among the 12 characteristics he proposed were eagerness to accept new thinking and new concepts, ability to adapt to all kinds of reforms and changes, broadmindedness and an unwillingness to be hemmed in by prejudice and an unwillingness to keep to the beaten track.

Japan, in order to adapt to the situation of the new technological revolution, is also engaged in a study of the qualities of its primary and secondary students. Japan's conference on secondary education in November of last year emphasized seven points, among which were a spirit of inquiry, quickness in making selections and the ability to apply knowledge and process information, etc.

We talk abstractly about moral, intellectual and physical development. However, the substantive contents students to develop morally, intellectually and physically in different periods is studied very little. It is correct to emphasize moral, intellectual, physical and even aesthetic education. A person must develop in a comprehensive way, and particularly with regard to moral education it is necessary to emphasize communist ideals, keeping to the path of socialism, patriotism, etc. A student whose intellectual education is not good is an inferior product; one whose physical education is not good becomes a useless product; and one whose moral education is not good is a dangerous product. Therefore, in speaking of qualities we must consider moral education first. Under the circumstances of our opening up to the outside and having a lot of international exchanges, this problem should be given special study. To speak of intellectual education and of what qualities should be imparted through training, I think it is worthwhile to combine the situation of the new technological revolution with additional discussion and study, to set out a number of lines of explanation and to provide additional training consciously in the course of teaching work; one should always stick to Kalov's dual cardinal principle. No matter how many lines of explanation you set out after argument, I believe that training to impart creative ability is absolutely indispensable and should even be given a special position.

If, after the desirable qualities to be imparted through training are listed, these are then compared with the guiding teaching ideology currently in effect, the teaching materials for the curriculum and, with the teaching methodology,

the examination system, the system of promoting and keeping back students, etc., then one will discover many bad points and will feel the urgent necessity of teaching reform.

I feel that our teaching work currently in progress has at least the following defects: the first is that with respect to the guiding ideology of our teaching work it is traditional knowledge that is the main thing and not the training and development of intellectual capabilities; still less is there any ideology suitable for instilling the qualities of modern people. Second, in teaching methodology, sticking strictly to the textbook, giving lectures exclusively, rote memorizing and placing primary importance on grades were all widely practiced. Associate Professor Ozawa Yusaku of Japan's Tokyo Municipal University, in his article "The Educational Situation in China," said: "From actual observation, I felt that what is actually happening is that the schools are grouping the children together, and in the schools education that relies primarily on cramming and rote memorization and places primary importance on grades is already quite universal. It causes one to feel that the old form of school is being revived. The authority of teachers, which derives from a teaching relationship in which the teacher does nothing but lecture and the student does nothing but record, is being revived. The guiding policy for upgrading education is in reality manifested in restoring the school's method of education by cramming." I feel this criticism is reasonable.

Some people tell me that Chinese students have one good point and four shortcomings. Their good point is that they are able to take examinations. Their bad points are that they lack initiative, their knowledge is narrow and they lack the ability to think independently and the ability to study by themselves. I think this criticism is also very much to the point.

This kind of teaching may be termed developing an "outstanding talent for taking examinations." In the Ming Dynasty there was a man called Dong Ming, who in his book "Journey to the West" called an essay written by this kind of student a "silk cap essay," meaning that it had no other use but that of dealing with the old civil service examination. In modern parlance it would be called "high marks, low ability" or "having a diploma but no knowledge." If our education only trains students like these, then not only will we not be able hereafter to respond to the new technological revolution but it will also be impossible for us to adapt to our present needs of building the four modernizations.

How can we change or reform this bad point and really train the kind of people needed for modernizing and for adapting to the new technological revolution? From the point of view of educational work, I feel that it is necessary to reform the first channel, develop the second channel and build a new educational system in which the two channels run parallel. I discussed this view systematically in an article in this January's edition of SHANGHAI EDUCATION. The article was written 2 years ago, but why did I keep it back for 2 years? First, I myself felt that I had not fully grasped my subject, so I put it aside to think about later. Second, I wanted first to see these ideas put into effect experimentally in some of the schools and then evaluate the result, to see whether they were really practicable. Over the past 3 years I

adopted the method of soliciting the opinions of others, and I have carried out different reform experiments in some of the secondary and elementary schools. Of course, these ideas are not yet fully developed, not yet systematic. After the article was published it gave rise to some reactions from friends. Some approved; some were opposed; some approved of some of the content, but not all; some also thought that they could not be accomplished; etc. At present the article is still being discussed. Recently, some Beijing comrades came to ask me why I did not call it the second classroom but rather the second channel, and what the difference was. What connection is there between the first and the second channels? How should we reform the first channel? How should we develop the second channel? Below I would like to address these concrete questions and solicit the advice of my colleagues.

At present in actuality there exist three methods for upgrading education:

One is the traditional method of upgrading, called extracurricular activities, which are considered an extension of and a supplement to classroom teaching and occupying a subordinate position. This is how it is described in Kalov's pedagogy. At times when scientific and technical development is slow and when knowledge is not becoming obsolescent at a rapid rate, I feel that this way of upgrading education would be generally appropriate.

The second type of upgrading, called the second classroom, has only been in existence for a few years. The main difference between this and the former method of upgrading is that it raises the status of extracurricular activities within teaching work and raises it from a subordinate position to the "number two" position, thus enabling it to possess considerable independence and a broader content. That is, it was not limited to being an extension of or a supplement to classroom instruction and teaching materials. I feel that this type of upgrading has still not broken through the traditional concepts and that our continuing to refer to it by the term "classroom" is neither very accurate nor very scientific. Therefore, I do not go along with using the second-classroom method of upgrading. In Shanghai at present, many schools are still using this method of upgrading, and some indiscriminately confuse the term with the second channel, so that there is some confusion in their concepts.

The third method of upgrading is what I call the second channel. I proposed the term from the angle of information theory. From the viewpoint of information theory, teaching work is actually a process of transmitting information (what is referred to here is teaching work and not the entire educational process). The teaching work currently being done uses two vehicles for transmitting information: language (the teacher's explanations) and the written word (textbooks), the major forms of which constitute classroom teaching. This system of teaching began after the first industrial revolution and by now has already been done for 300 years. Through the practice and generalizations of thousands upon thousands of education workers, it has gradually already become a very tight-knit system and has guaranteed the broad increase in the educational and scientific level for generation after generation. One must fully acknowledge the great effect it has had historically, right up

until the present. Its effect will also continue to be brought into play for a relatively long period into the future. However, in the wake of the appearance of the new technological revolution the third medium for transmitting information--electromagnetic waves--is beginning to be applied more and more broadly. Computers, those excellent accessory tools of brainwork, have made possible a manifold increase in the amount of information. Under these circumstances, our teaching system, which has been in effect for nearly 300 years, has revealed many defects. For example, textbooks cannot reflect the newest information in a timely way, and the standardized, uniform-pace class/grade system of teaching is limiting the development of gifted students. These bad points, the solution of which depends upon continuously revising teaching materials and improving teaching methods, are difficult to overcome completely. At the same time, what with the ever-broadening application of electromagnetic waves, the large-scale publication of newspapers, periodicals and magazines, and also in addition the activities designated by the term "second classroom," it would seem even more inaccurate for us to continue to employ the term "classroom" to denote this second channel of transmitting information already in existence. Therefore, I have adopted the term "channel." This is a comparatively suitable method of upgrading.

The first channel cannot be discarded, and the second channel must be continuously developed. Therefore, I propose "restructuring the first channel, developing the second channel and creating a new educational system in which the two channels run parallel" as the educational system to replace the traditional one.

If the first channel is not reformed, it will be hard for the second channel to develop. Since the students' energy is limited and their present burden of having only the one channel is already too heavy, how will they be able to take on yet another channel? How to reform? One way would be to condense the curriculum's course materials. A second would be to change the guiding ideology of teaching work from one in which transmitting knowledge is of primary importance to one in which the important thing is to develop intellectual capabilities and to improve the students' qualities. A third would be to improve teaching methods. A fourth would be to reform the examination system and the system of promoting and holding back students or allowing students to skip grades. A fifth would be to allow students to be exempt from certain courses. A sixth would be to establish the system of selected courses which can serve either to improve or broaden knowledge or can be of a vocational/technical nature.

The methods for developing the second channel are: first, we must create the right conditions for the full utilization of electromagnetic waves; second, we must make full use of books and periodicals; and third, we must actively develop various kinds of extracurricular activities.

When the two channels are in parallel operation, they will form themselves into a system, and they will complement each other, provide a basis for each other, permeate each other and serve to improve each other.

It is not easy to create this kind of system, and we still do not have some of the required conditions today. For example, there is no special educational television station or educational satellite, the money we have to spend for books is limited and there are not enough books and periodicals to go around. It is not easy to condense the teaching materials of a curriculum; this has been called for for so many years, and yet on the contrary there are more materials than ever. Capitalist educators have spent over 100 years establishing today's educational system. I think that if only we set out in the right direction, persist in our efforts and put more time into it, then we can establish a new system of teaching.

Of course, we cannot create a new system as soon as we propose it, without experimenting, all at once. That way of doing things will certainly lead to failure. Since the third plenum there has been great ideological progress, i.e., we now understand that in all things we must proceed from a basis of reality and seek truth from facts. Since we acknowledge that education is a science, we must adopt a scientific attitude. Science is earnest and conscientious; it cannot be half-false. We must allow different experimental methods and we must also permit opposition. Education is a long process, and we must not draw hasty conclusions. Educational reform should be a process of gradual change, with an accumulation of small changes making for a big change, in the end achieving our goal of a big change. It cannot be a destructive reorganization, and still less can one do things with a vengeance. Education work must be a stable, orderly procedure, and if that order is destroyed the quality of education will suffer--we have learned many painful lessons in this area. In the past 30 or more years, there have been two upheavals, and though they were of a different nature and were of a different degree of severity, both resulted in a decline in the quality of education, and that is a lesson worth remembering. But we definitely must carry out reform; we must definitely liberate our thinking and broaden our avenues of thought; and we must understand in a timely way the information needed by society, study education's own laws and understand better the external relations of education. Only in this way will we be able to cure the professional disease of talking about education when we should be educating and overcome the stubborn disease of one-sidedly emphasizing the rate at which students are advanced to a higher grade.

The building of modernization is making demands on education, and the world's new technological revolution is offering to education a challenge to battle. The whole world is in the process of studying educational reform. Here we may borrow a sentence in a European Common Market article discussing the challenge posed by the new technological revolution: "At present it is still not yet too late, but our time is already short."

The great tasks of the end of this century and of the first 30 or 40 years of the next century will be taken on by people who today are sitting at desks in secondary and primary schools. Following the initial realization of China's four modernizations, they will take over from us, carry on with the enterprise of the revolution pioneered by earlier generations, continue with the path of socialism and, facing in a more modern direction, taken on their great new historical task. We should provide them with a basis that is appropriate to this

task. I believe that today's secondary and primary education will very much decide the fate of our nation at the end of this century, and those of us fighting on the front of general education will be responsible to the 21st century. Of course, that is not to say that our work will only have an effect in the future. With respect to the building of socialist spiritual civilization it is having an effect today, and having the effect of remaking society in a better way.

Comrade Xiaoping's term "facing in three directions" in referring to the Jingshan School enabled us to broaden our outlook considerably, and it produced a great leap in our understanding. The term's meaning is very deep; I still have not studied it sufficiently, do not yet understand its full significance and must study it further.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACFTU'S REGULATIONS ON PROMOTING SELF-STUDY PUBLISHED

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[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb (XINHUA)--To encourage national workers and staff members to educate themselves through self-study, to raise the qualities of the contingent of the workers and staff members so as to accelerate the development of socialist modernizations, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACTFU] today published the "Provisional Regulations on Promoting Education Among Workers and Staff Members Through Self-Study."

These "Regulations" stipulate that those workers and staff members who have not gone through systematic study at a higher institute of learning (including universities for workers and staff members, spare-time universities for workers and staff members, television college and night colleges run by ordinary institutions of higher learning) and who, through self-study, reach or nearly reach college educational level and meet one of the following conditions, may apply for an award for those who gain competence through self-study:

1. Those who have made created and invented in science and technology.
[as received]
2. Those who have made important findings in academic research.
3. Those who have made important technological improvements or rational suggestions which have helped a certain unit achieve marked results in its production work after conducting experiments and research and putting the suggestions to practical use.
4. Those who have managed enterprises efficiently, those who have brought relative economic benefits to production and operations.
5. Those who have systematically summed up experience from practice and have become experts in their specific field.
6. Those who have presented important theses in any magazine at or above provincial level or at any academic meeting; those who have published noteworthy books or translations by the publication departments at or above the provincial levels.

7. Those who have special talents in the field of music and fine arts.

The "Regulations" stipulate that in commending those who secure competence through self-study, we must implement the principle of integrating spiritual and material encouragements with our emphasis on spiritual encouragement. The All-China Federation of Trade Unions will present a certificate, a medal and a 1,000 yuan cash award to each winner. The federation will decide on the number of winners. Lists of the application for those who gain competence through self-study are to be recommended by the trade unions in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities. Individual workers and staff members may also apply to the trade union organizations to which their units belong. After examination and verification by the trade unions, their applications will be submitted to the trade union at a higher level. The federations of trade unions in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, will again check and verify and forward their recommendation to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

The federation has organized an evaluation committee to determine the lists of prize-winners who have gained competence through self-study.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NATIONAL ACADEMIC DEGREES COMMITTEE MEETS

OW180120 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Feb (XINHUA)--This reporter has learned from the 6th meeting of the State Council's National Academic Degrees Committee, which was held in Zhangnanhai today, that to date China has granted nearly 100 doctor's degrees and more than 26,000 master's degrees, and that more doctorates will be conferred in 1985.

At today's meeting, committee members discussed questions concerning the work of granting degrees for 1985. The meeting decided that in this work it is necessary to conscientiously carry out the central authorities' guidelines on reform; sum up experience in examining the work of the units in charge of granting doctor's and master's degrees in 1981 and 1983 and the work of conferring academic degrees in the past 4 years; step up investigation and study; and, specifically, do a good job in the following tasks: Carefully select the members of the second National Academic Degrees Committee's academic evaluation group; conscientiously examine and approve units to be in charge of granting the third batch of doctor's and master's degrees; actively carry out the experimental work of conferring doctorate of master's degrees on personnel at their posts; investigate and study the establishment of a master's degree in engineering and degrees in clinical medicine and make suggestions in this regard; effectively carry out the quality examination and evaluation system in granting all levels of degrees; and examine the quality of conferring academic degrees at selected academic evaluation groups.

The meeting also discussed and approved the namelist of the members of the National Academic Degrees Committee's academic evaluation group and studied suggestions on examining and approving the units in charge of granting the third batch of doctor's and master's degrees as well as questions regarding conferring honorary doctor's degrees in 1985.

Huang Xinbai, secretary general of the National Academic Degrees Committee, explained several items on the agenda for the sixth meeting of the National Academic Degrees Committee. He Dongchang, vice chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HOW REFORM RELATES TO SOCIALISM EXAMINED

Beijing SIXIANG ZHENGZHI GONGZUO YANJIU [IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL WORK RESEARCH] in Chinese No 5, 8 Oct 84 pp 13-15, 12

[Article by Gun Ming [7357 2494]: "Reform and Adherence To Taking the Socialist Road"]

[Text] The tide of reform is now surging ahead. People are taking part in, and talking about reform. What is most talked about is the relationship between reform and adherence to taking the socialist road. Many people are anxious that this reform will depart from the socialist road. This is the frequently heard discussion of what is named "socialism" or "capitalism," or progression or retrogression. Obviously, this has already become a question of ideological and political work that urgently needs to be answered.

The Purpose of Reform Is To Adhere Even Better to Taking the Socialist Road

This reform must change the superstructure and the relations of production that do not suit the development of the productive forces, and it must change all of the unsuitable forms of management, activities and ideology. Consequently, reform is also a deepgoing revolution. However, it basically is different in nature from our past revolution that opposed the feudal and capitalist systems. The revolution that opposed the feudal and capitalist systems basically overthrew their social and political systems. The reform that we are now carrying out not only will not overthrow the socialist system that we ourselves established, it will further consolidate and develop that socialist system.

Under the leadership of the CPC and the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, our nation's socialist system was established by our nation's proletariat and vast working people after years of bloody battles. It is the treasured achievement of our people's revolution. Although it suffered setbacks after it was established, its superiority is obvious to all. In 35 years, brilliant achievements have been made in the areas of our nation's economy, politics, military affairs, culture, education, science and technology, hygiene, physical training, etc., achievements that old China could not hold a candle to. Speaking of economic growth, the gross industrial and agricultural output value for 1982 is equal to 18.35 times that of 1949. If you do not count the 3 year recovery period of 1949 through 1951, then the output value of 1982 is equal to 10.33

times that of 1952. This is to say that in 30 years it has sextupled, on the average more than doubling every 10 years. That fact not only explains past accomplishments, it also provides the basis for achieving in the future the goal of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value.

Nevertheless, it should be acknowledged that because of faults in our work and malpractices in our systems, the superiority of our nation's socialist system is far from being brought fully into play. The fundamental task of the socialist stage is to develop the productive forces. The superiority of the socialist system is mainly embodied in its ability to bring about the rapid development of those forces and to satisfy the material, cultural and domestic needs of the people that are increasing day by day. But for many years it is precisely this area that we have somewhat ignored, and for a long time the central task was not shifted to this area. As for the malpractices in the systems that hinder the development of the productive forces, not only have they not been promptly resolved, they have instead been exacerbated because of blindly and repeatedly doing things under the guiding ideology of the "left."

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee summarized the lessons of history, corrected the ideological line, and definitely shifted the focal point of the work to socialist modernization and construction. It also set about to readjusting those parts of the relations of production and the superstructure that do not suit the development of the productive forces, and it took steps to reform systems. This opened up a wide road for the rapid development of the productive forces.

Reform first achieved huge success in the rural areas. The past conventions of the "left" were broken through, and the readjustment of the relations of production enabled those relations to suit the level of development of the productive forces. In addition, other measures were taken, and the productive potentialities of the rural areas set off like erupting volcanoes. Within a short span of over 5 years, earth-shaking changes took place in the rural areas. Yet, we can see that the rural areas certainly did not stray from the socialist path. Moreover, it is exactly on this path that the historic transformation from a natural economy to a commodity economy is being brought about. The success of reform in the rural areas accelerates the reform in cities, and at present the focal point of the reform is shifting toward cities. There can be no doubt that carrying out reform in cities will inevitably bring about the rapid development of the productive forces, which will give an even larger scope to the superiority of socialism.

The purpose of the reform that we are carrying out is quite clear, namely, to change those parts of the relations of production and the superstructure that do not suit the development of the productive forces and to eliminate the malpractices and drawbacks in the original systems. This will accelerate the development of the productive forces and will build socialism that possesses Chinese characteristics. The method is also quite clear, namely, to rely on the strength of the socialist system itself and the conscious practice of the hundreds of millions of people under the leadership of the

party and the state and under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. This will cause the socialist system to improve and perfect itself. Not only will this reform not depart from the socialist road, but only through this reform can we better adhere to taking the socialist road. Just as comrade Deng Xiaoping stated, "Only by resolutely carrying out thorough reform of these malpractices step by step in a planned way will the people have confidence in our leadership, and only then will they trust the party and socialism. Only then will there be boundless hope for our undertakings" ("Deng Xiaoping Wenxuan" p 293).

Understanding of Socialism Must Again Be Deepened.

Why is it that some comrades always suspect that reform will depart from the socialist road? There are many reasons, but one major reason that cannot be ignored is the problem of understanding socialism. If it is set in the mind that socialism takes only one form, then practices that are the slightest bit different from that form will be regarded as deviation from socialism. But it is exactly this problem of how to understand socialism that caused so much chaos in the past. This, then, requires that we must again deepen the understanding of socialism.

Marx, Engels and Lenin pointed out the features of socialism, such as the public ownership of the means of production, the principle of distribution according to work, a planned economy, etc. These are features of the socialism that would replace capitalism which they deduced from their study of the contradictory actions and laws of capitalism, features that must inevitably be present after eliminating the contradictions inherent in the capitalist system. In addition to this, they did not describe the socialist society in too much detail, and they certainly did not require that later generations build socialism according to their well-drawn blueprint. On the contrary, they always emphasized that for socialism you could only try to discover the general direction from which it would begin and the course of development which it would follow. As for details, they would be worked out through practice by later generations.

In one letter Engels clearly rejected the abstract discussion of socialism that deviated from analysis of capitalism. He stated that "no matter how it should be stated, the party that I advocate does not put forward any permanent, ready-made plan. Our views on the features of future non-capitalist society as distinguished from contemporary society are precise conclusions drawn from historical facts and the course of development. Deviation from these facts and course has no theoretical or practical value" ("Mao-Engels Quanji" vol 36 pp 419-420). While discussing in another letter the debate in the "People's Forum" on the problem of distribution in a socialist society, Engels also criticized the view where a socialist society is regarded as an unalterable society. He stated that "what is strange is, there is no one who does not think that basically the modes of distribution will in the end depend on the amount of goods that can be distributed and that this amount will naturally change along with the advances made in production and social organization. Therefore, the modes of distribution should also change. Yet, in the view of the people who are taking part in the debate, 'socialist society'

certainly is not something that changes or advances unendingly, but is something that is stable and unalterable and thus should also have an unalterable mode of distribution" ("Makesi-Engesi Xuanji" vol 4 p 475).

From the expositions of classic authors we can gain the following enlightenment: First, socialist society has inherent features. This is not a groundless fabrication, but is a scientific conclusion drawn from historical facts and the course of development. However, in the course of development in a socialist society there is no ready-made plan as to how or to what extent these features will be manifested. This can be resolved only by relying on practice. Second, socialist society is not solid and unchanging. All of its specific systems will change along with the advances made in production and social organization. Even if systems were correct in the past, they should be changed if they do not suit the present needs of the development of the productive forces. We should not be too conservative, and so long as we can view socialist society dialectically and historically we will not have any misunderstandings about some of the phenomena that emerge from reform.

Our nation is economically and culturally backward. Nevertheless, the course of history that is independent of the will of the people pushed our nation onto the socialist road. Thirty-five years of practice has proven that in a backward nation such as ours, so long as certain conditions are present socialism can be built. What is important, though, is that we must proceed from our own national conditions and our own level of development of the productive forces. If those national conditions and levels of development of the productive forces are disregarded, and if we blindly and mechanically use those forms that suit other nations or even higher levels of development of the productive forces, then we will indeed run into a brick wall. This is an important lesson that was learned from suffering setbacks in our nation's socialist construction, and it is a major source of the malpractices and drawbacks that have emerged in our nation's systems.

The building of socialism that possesses Chinese characteristics which was put forward by the party Central Committee is a major result of again deepening the understanding of socialism and national conditions, and the series of major policy decisions on reform are also built on the foundation of deepening that understanding. In order to keep pace with the reform, we should make great efforts to deepen our own understanding and again deepen the understanding of socialism and national conditions.

Pay Attention to Surmounting and Avoiding Two Tendencies.

In the midst of reform it is quite natural for people to have various understandings. Understandings should be allowed to develop in an orderly fashion and consciousness should be allowed to develop early on or at a later stage, and one should be allowed to adopt a wait and see attitude if a clear understanding has not been attained beforehand. However, there are two tendencies that we must make certain to overcome and avoid. One tendency is to oppose and suppress reform on the pretext of adherence to taking the socialist road, and the other is to infringe upon the benefits of socialism on the pretext of reform and to deviate from socialism. These two tendencies are disadvantageous to, and interfere with reform.

For example, adhering to a state-owned economy as the leading factor and developing diverse economic forms are major reforms of our nation's structure of ownership. On the one hand, we must maintain the absolute predominance of the socialist system of ownership and adhere to a state-owned economy as the leading factor in order to preserve the socialist nature of our nation's economy and to ensure that the development of the national economy conforms to the overall and long-term interests of the working people. On the other hand, we must also suitably relax restrictions and permit the development of individual economies and other nonsocialist economic forms. This will enable them to be essential, beneficial supplements to the public-owned economy, and they will play roles in promoting economic prosperity in cities and townships and in making things easier for people's lives. Yet, there are some comrades who harbor resentment toward the development of individual economies and other nonsocialist economic forms, and they adopt attitudes of discrimination, rejection and hostility on the pretext that they are not socialist economies. Along with this, there are likewise some comrades who reject adherence to a state-owned economy as the leading factor on the pretext of developing individual economies and other nonsocialist economic forms. They slacken the necessary guidance and management to such an extent that it disrupts the socialist economy.

Another example is the implementation of a planned economy as the primary factor that is supplemented by the market's regulatory role. This is a major reform of our nation's planning and management systems. On the one hand, we must maintain a planned economy as the principal part of the national economy; it is the basic economic system to socialism. On the other hand, we must pay close attention to the functions of the market mechanisms and the law of value, and within the scope of state planning we must delimit specific boundaries that will be spontaneously regulated by the law of value.

This is essential for, and beneficial to the development of production and improving circulation. Yet, there are some comrades who regard a free market within specific boundaries as capitalist activities, and they oppose implementation of the market's regulative role on the pretext of opposing those capitalist activities. Along with this, there are likewise some comrades who advocate the abolition of a planned economy or opening the box of planned economy wide open on the pretext of engaging in economic activities. Some overtly or covertly do not carry out the tasks of planning, and they engage in unrestrained production, unrestrained marketing and unrestrained price fixing.

A further example is the smashing of the two same big pots. This is a major reform of our nation's distribution system. On the one hand, we must resolutely overcome egalitarianism and adhere to the principles of distribution according to work and material benefits in order to arouse fully the enthusiasm of enterprises and laborers. On the other hand, we must adhere to the correct principle of handling the beneficial relationships among the state, the collective and the individual, ensuring that the state is first, then the collectives, then individuals. We must also safeguard the essential interests of the old, the weak, the sick and the disabled. Yet, there are some comrades who firmly believe that eating from the same big pot is the

the manifestation of the superiority of socialism, and they oppose any reform in this area. Along with this, there are likewise some comrades who, on the pretext of smashing the same big pot, disregard the interests of the state and society and use individual interests as the pattern for all to follow.

There are many similar situations in this reform, and the ones mentioned above are merely a few examples. Whether it be opposing reform on the pretext of adherence to taking the socialist road or departing from the socialist road on the pretext of reform, those comrades in fact do not truly adhere to taking the socialist road, nor do they truly carry out reform. They just serve to impede adherence to taking the socialist road and impede implementation of the reform.

To quicken the pace of the reform is a major policy decision of the party Central Committee and the state council, and it is also the urgent wish of the vast masses. Everyone understands that if there is no reform, we cannot advance; that if there is no reform, the overall goal of quadrupling the gross industrial and agricultural output value will come to nothing; that if there is no reform, there will be no hope for the four modernizations; and that if there is no reform, we cannot adhere to taking the socialist road. Of course, the road of reform is by no means smooth; it can be most dangerous and difficult. We must indeed bring the roles of ideological and political work into full play and pave the way for this reform to forge ahead.

9926

CSO: 4005/304

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI GROUP VISITS ZHEJIANG

OW122340 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 85 p 1

["Special Dispatch from Hangzhou"]

[Text] A Shanghai municipal government delegation led by Mayor Wang Daohan visited Zhejiang Province 3-6 February. The delegation exchanged views with leading comrades of the province on further strengthening bilateral economic cooperation.

Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Shen Zulun, Luo Dong, Shen Guifang, Li Dexin, Ma Jiliang, Li Debao, and other leading comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee and government met with the delegation. Wang Fang told Wang Daohan: We welcome your visit. We wish to further strengthen our ties. Wang Daohan said: The economic ties between Shanghai and Zhejiang are very close, and we expect greater development in mutual cooperation. The two sides pointed out: Zhejiang and Shanghai should undertake a number of cooperative projects which will have a major impact on their economic development. The two sides exchanged views on cooperation in communications and transport, in developing natural resources, construction materials, tourism and foreign trade, and in personnel exchange and training.

During its stay in Zhejiang, the delegation visited Shaoxing and toured Hangzhou's second Chinese pharmaceutical plant.

Mayor Wang and his entourage returned to Shanghai on 6 February.

CSO: 4005/499

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

XI ZHONGZUN ATTENDS TEA PARTY--Beijing, 14 Feb (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the Communist Party Central Committee, took tea with over 100 widows of noted public figures to celebrate the Chinese New Year. Their husbands were mostly members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, and included the last emperor, former Kuomintang generals, famous artists, writers and lawyers. Xi welcomed them on behalf of the Central Committee and the State Council. Hosting the party on behalf of CPPCC National Committee chairperson Deng Yingchao, who is out of town, vice-chairperson Kang Keqing said that the Communist Party and the Chinese people would never forget those who had contributed to the reunification and prosperity of the country. The gathering was sponsored by the CPPCC National Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 14 Feb 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/126

EAST REGION

BAI DONGCAI ADDRESSES JIANGXI MEETING ON INTELLECTUALS

OW181425 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] The Jiangxi provincial meeting for exchanging experience in implementing the policy on intellectuals, which was called by the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the People's Government, ended in Nanchang this afternoon. The main purpose of this meeting was to satisfactorily solve the problem of rational use of intellectuals.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, said at the meeting in clear-cut terms that to fully implement the policy on intellectuals now, it is necessary to do well the work in three aspects. They are: fully propagate the party's policy; raise people's understanding of respecting knowledge and qualified persons; and strive to rationally use qualified persons. All departments must conduct examination and supervision and sum up experience.

Comrade Bai Dongcai asked the units and leading comrades present at the meeting to set a good example in fully implementing the party's policy on intellectuals and act as genuine staff, political and logistics departments of party organizations and governments at all levels.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

CHEN FAWEN ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION, PARTY MEMBER REGISTRATION

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Secretary of Provincial Party Committee Calls Meeting of Provincial Level Organization Leaders To Plan Party Rectification Work; Seriously and Conscientiously Carry Out Party Consolidation and Party Member Registration"]

[Text] On 22 December the secretary of the provincial party committee called a meeting of provincial party rectification unit leaders to exchange experiences about party consolidation and party member registration and to plan the next steps in party rectification work. Provincial party committee Deputy Secretary Chen Fawen [7115 3127 2429] spoke. Comrades from the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stationed in Zhejiang attended the meeting.

In the meeting, the comrades in charge of party affairs from ZHEJIANG RIBAO, the provincial judicial department and the provincial commercial department spoke about the situation and their experiences in how to manage party affairs and party registration work. Their common method was: 1. Organize party members to study assiduously the documents related to party rectification, in order to have a better understanding of the requirements for party membership in the new era, to establish the idea of wholeheartedly serving the people, and to strengthen party discipline. We must take the process of party consolidation and party member registration to be a process of reeducation of party members' standards and enhancement of political awareness. 2. According to the regulations related to party consolidation and party member registration adopted during party rectification, we must analyze and study the situation of each party organizations' members, seriously do a good job in dealing with party members in party consolidation and party member registration, postponing registration, or rejecting registration and do a good job in ideological work, with those party members who have certain problems or who have poor understanding at the present time. 3. Adopt both a firm and a cautious policy according to the procedures of executing party consolidation. Stick to the principle of seeking truth from facts, neither practicing "leftism" which was used in internal party struggle in the past, but protecting the purity and advanced nature of our party, to maintain party discipline. 4. Provide guidance for party members to write seriously about their principle accomplishments in the party rectification work and the directions to strive for later on; to be able to achieve "resembling" (resemble

oneself), "accurateness" (accurately grasp the problem), and "truth" (truthfully). In the work of registration the procedure should be as simple as possible; however, the standards of party membership should never be lowered; do not practice "politely registering everyone."

Comrade Chen Fawen affirmed the experiences of the three organizations and emphatically pointed out in the execution of party consolidation and party member registration you must grasp "one key" and "two emphases". The one key is to accurately, strictly grasp the standards of party membership. To see if a party member is qualified enough for party membership the important thing is his performance in every aspect since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Of the two emphases, one is ideological education work; through further study and education to make every party member have a clearer understanding of the standards of party membership, therefore to set stricter demands on oneself. The other is examination and approval work for the minority in party consolidation, postponed registration, or rejected registration. He also pointed out that from now on among the provincial party consolidation units in the provincial organization, whoever meets the requirements for party consolidation and party member registration and has the approval of his respective party consolidation work leadership group will be put into party consolidation and party member registration.

12909

CSO: 4005/381

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG'S WANG FANG MEETS LITERARY, ART WORKERS

OW170128 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 February, Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, had a discussion meeting with some literary and art workers in Hangzhou. In a cordial atmosphere, they discussed how to make all-out efforts to bring about a great unity and prosperity on our province's literary and art front.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the literary art work in our province has been thriving. Many works and theatrical performances have won praise from people both at home and abroad and have received awards. To encourage advanced work and make our province's literary and art work more prosperous, Comrade Wang Fang invited some of the award winners from provincial and city units to this discussion meeting. Altogether 27 comrades were invited.

At the discussion meeting, which was permeated with a warm and harmonious atmosphere, many comrades talked cheerfully about the excellent situation on our province's economic and cultural fronts and offered many useful suggestions and opinions on how to promote cultural work to cope with the fast-developing economy and to further help build the spiritual as well as material civilizations.

Some leading comrades from the literary and art circles of our province also attended the discussion meeting.

Comrade Wang Fang said at the discussion meeting: In 1984 our province had the highest economic growth rate in the country. In view of this, our literary and art work should also make quick progress. Party committees at all levels in various localities should do well in supporting the development of literary and art work and formulate really feasible measures for this purpose. Responsible persons of party committees should make friends with literary and art workers and exchange opinions with them from time to time so as to take advantage of all useful ideas and work together to bring about a state of prosperity on our literary and art front.

Also present at the 15 February discussion meeting were responsible comrades from provincial party, government and army organizations, including Chen Fawen, Luo Dong, Li Dexin, Shang Jingcai and Kang Mingcai.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

JIANGSU: HAN PEIXIN VISITS HOSPITALIZED VETERAN CADRES

OW171209 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial government, Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, He Binghao, Ling Qihong, as well as responsible comrades of the general offices of the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the provincial party committee's organization department, the party committee of organs directly under provincial jurisdiction, the provincial public health department, and the provincial party committee's veteran cadres bureau, separately went to hospitals and sanatoriums in Nanjing this morning to extend comfort to veteran cadres and experts undergoing medical treatment at these institutions, and wished them a happy Spring Festival.

Comrade Han Peixin called on the 93-year-old Wu Yifang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and a veteran educator, at Gulou Hospital. He said: On behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, I have come to extend comfort to you. The elderly Wu said: You've come at this early hour. I am grateful for the concern of the provincial party committee and government. Han Peixin said: You look much better than before. The elderly Wu said: Yes, indeed. I do not seem to be ill. Han Peixin said: I hope you will soon regain your health and enjoy a long life. The elderly Wu thanked him again for that.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

ANHUI EXTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL GREETINGS TO PLA, OTHERS

OW151131 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government extended Spring Festival greetings to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Anhui, the cadres and fighters of the provincial armed police corps, the dependents of martyrs and servicemen in Anhui Province, the disabled, demobilized and retired army men, and the militiamen. The full text of the greeting letter reads as follows:

Commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Anhui, cadres and fighters of the provincial armed police corps, dependents of martyrs and the servicemen in Anhui Province, the disabled, demobilized and retired army men and comrades of the militia:

At a time when the 1985 Spring Festival is approaching, we, on behalf of all the people in the province, wish to extend our best regards to you all. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Anhui Province scored gratifying results in all tasks in 1984, with the various reforms being carried out, and the economic situation becoming better and better. The PLA units stationed in Anhui and the provincial armed police corps have made big strides toward revolutionization, modernization and regularization. You have actively supported local socialist construction and constantly maintained social security to protect the tranquillity of the people. You have won the compliment's and respect of all the people in the province. The broad masses of dependents of the martyrs and the servicemen, the disabled, demobilized and retired army men, and comrades of the militia have inherited and carried forward the army's glorious traditions, and made great efforts to revitalize the province's economy and support the construction of the PLA. This year marks an important year for implementing the guidelines of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and for properly conducting reform of the economic structure centering on the urban areas. Under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, we must further strengthen army-government and army-people unity, emancipate the mind, be resolved to make reforms, work together with one heart, advance the four modernizations, and make greater contributions to accelerate the tempo of construction in the province to bring about an economic lift-off.

We wish the comrades good health, progress in work and happiness during the Spring Festival.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

HUANG ADDRESSES ANHUI SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW180110 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Ding Jianmin), the provincial advisory commission held a Spring Festival tea party this morning at the (Daoxianglou) Guest House. Some 200 people attended the party. They were responsible comrades from the provincial CPC committee, government, people's congress, CPPCC committee, Planning Commission, Military District, and other provincial departments concerned; members of the provincial advisory commission in Hefei; representatives from mass organizations; and representatives from journalistic units in Hefei.

Comrade Yuan Zhen was the first speaker at the party. On behalf of the provincial advisory commission, he extended festive greetings to the comrades in attendance and to the 40 million people in the province, as well as to the PLA fighters on the Guangxi and Yunnan frontiers, overseas Chinese, and compatriots on Taiwan.

Comrade Huang Huang addressed the party on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government. He said: With the beginning of the new year, we should take new steps in our work. We should insure that Anhui's gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production is multiplied by six times [fan liang fan ban] in 15 years, and that our province becomes one of the rather economically rich provinces in the country in 5 years. He expressed the hope that new comrades who had just assumed leading posts would take veteran comrades as their models and make still greater contributions to Anhui's vigorous economic development.

Literary and art groups of Anhui Province and Hefei city presented excellent entertainment programs at the party.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

JIANGXI'S BAI DONGCAI GREET'S RETIRED CADRES

OW151143 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The organization departments of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee and the Nanchang City CPC Committee and the bureaus of veteran cadres in Jiangxi and Nanchang jointly sponsored a Spring Festival tea party for retired cadres at the Jiangxi guesthouse this afternoon. Some 200 retired cadres from all parts of the province gathered together to exchange greetings.

Wan Shaofen, Standing Committee member and director of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, presided over the party and delivered a speech. On behalf of the organization departments of the provincial CPC committee and the Nanchang City CPC Committee as well as the bureaus of veteran cadres in Jiangxi and Nanchang, he extended his cordial greetings and best regards to the retired cadres. Comrade Wan Shaofen said: Veteran cadres are the treasure of the party. In revolutionary wars or during the periods of socialist construction, they had made tremendous contributions to the party and to the motherland. Taking into consideration the overall situation, they have now taken the initiative to withdraw from the frontline and promoted the young cadres to replace them. Their support for the young cadres fully reflects the lofty qualities of the old comrades who set store by the revolutionary interests.

Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the tea party, wishing all the old comrades good health and a long life. He urged them to instill Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought into young cadres' minds, while summing up their own experience in taking part in the revolution. He also called on the party organizations at all levels to carry out their work well in dealing with old cadres. Also present at the tea party were party and government leaders in Jiangxi and Nanchang Xu Qin, Wang Shufeng, Fu Yutian, Wu Ping, (Li Ansun), (Chen Andon), (Jiang Songping) and (Dai Fenju).

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

HAN PEIXIN ATTENDS NANJING FESTIVAL MEETING

OW161101 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, the political department of the Nanjing Military Region, and the Nanjing City People's Government jointly sponsored a military-civilian meeting in Nanjing this afternoon to celebrate the 1985 Spring Festival.

Attending the meeting were Vice Chairman Xu Shiyou and Nie Fengzhi and Du Ping of the Central Advisory Commission; Zhan Danan and Kang Di of the CPC Discipline Inspection Commission; responsible comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Xiang Shouzhi, Guo Linxiang, Zhang Ming, Tang Shudi, Wang Jingmin, Li Baoqi, Zhou Deli, (Chen Hui), Sun Keji, Zhang Yuhua and (Hu Shihong); responsible comrades of the Nanjing Military Region Air Force and the military academies in Nanjing Jiang Yutian, (Cheng Dupo), (Xiao Jianfei), (Chu Ming) and (Li Gai); responsible comrades in Jiangsu Province and Nanjing city Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Chen Huanyou, Ye Xutai, (Chen Weigao), (Du Fuming), (Jia Shizhen), Zhang Yaohua and (Zhang Chenghuai); and alternate member Zhou Aqing of the CPC Central Committee, who happened to be in Nanjing.

Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of the party, government and army leading organs, and various democratic parties and mass organizations; and the representatives of people from all walks of life; model workers, combat heroes, veteran Red Army members, and old cadres, totaling some 3,000 people.

When 80-year old Comrade Xu Shiyou walked into the lounge, party, government and army leading comrades all stepped forward to offer him their Spring Festival greetings.

The Jiangsu Provincial Opera Troupe performed a six-act opera at the meeting, winning warm applause from the military and civilian audience at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY

OW161339 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter (Wang Lei), the 1985 Shanghai Municipal Army-People Spring Festival Gala Party was held yesterday afternoon, with more than 1,700 armymen and people gathering to joyfully greet the new spring. The gala party was held in the auditorium of the municipal government, and was attended by leading comrades of the municipal party and government organizations, including Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Ruan Chongwu, Zhao Zukang; and Li Guohao. The responsible persons of the various army units stationed in Shanghai, who joined the gala party, were Guo Tao, (Shi Yong), (Wang Yong), (Qing Yichang), (Li Shouyan), (Wu Xia), (Wang Yan), Jiang Guangming, and Pan Qihuai. The party Central Committee members and alternate members, the Central Advisory Commission members, the NPC Standing Committee members, and the CPPCC National Committee members, who were in Shanghai, also attended yesterday's party.

At the party, literary and art workers performed music, solo singing, dance, Beijing opera, acrobatics, and other splendid programs. On conclusion of the performances, leading comrades of the municipal party, government and army organizations went up on the stage, and cordially shook hands with the performers.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADERS VISIT PLA BEFORE SPRING FESTIVAL

OW151135 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Shanghai's party and government leading comrades yesterday visited in six groups a number of grassroots level units of PLA stationed in Shanghai. They cordially met with commanders and fighters of various PLA units who have made important contributions to protecting the building of the four modernizations and extended Spring Festival greetings to them.

Party and government leading comrades who visited the commanders and fighters of various units yesterday included Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Yang Di, Ruan Chongwu, Zhao Zukang and Li Guohao. When they arrived at various PLA grassroots-level units, they were warmly welcomed by the responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai including Guo Tao, Ruan Wuchang, (Shi Yong), (Wang Yong), Wu Guangyu, (Qin Yichang), Wang Guanliang, (Li Shouyan), (Wu Xia), (Wang Yan), Jiang Quangming and Pan Qihuai as well as the commanders and fighters.

Hu Lijiao and other comrades yesterday visited an independent group of the PLA Air Force units stationed in Shanghai. Hu Lijiao said excitedly: I am an old soldier. I have an extremely intimate feeling when I come to visit your unit today.

Among the welcoming party at the Changzheng Hospital, Comrade Chen Guodong quickly recognized (Pen Rongwen), wife of model surgeon (Lu Shicai). Chen Guodong held her hand and said: How are you? I have come to extend early Spring Festival greetings to you. Chen Guodong also happily said: The relationship between the armymen and people in Shanghai is very good. Supporting the army and cherishing the people are our old traditions.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

SU YIRAN VISITS SHANDONG VETERAN CADRES ON FESTIVAL

SK170520 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] On 16 February, the leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government were divided into four groups to pay a visit to the households of the members of the Central Advisory Commission, to veteran comrades who are hospitalized or on convalescence leave, and to family members of deceased veteran cadres, to extend Spring Festival greetings on behalf of the people throughout the province.

Joining in the visitation activities were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Li Changan, Li Zhen and Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Yang Yanyin and Zheng Weimin, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee; Ma Shizhong, Ma Changgui, and Ma Lianli, vice governors of the province; and responsible comrades from the departments concerned.

On the morning of 15 February, the responsible comrades from the organizational department under the provincial CPC committee, the general office of the provincial CPC committee; the general office of the provincial organizational department, and the Veteran Cadres' Affairs Bureau under the provincial CPC committee were entrusted by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government with going to the four hospitals, including the provincial people's hospital and the (Qianfushan) Hospital, to pay a festival visit to veteran comrades who are hospitalized, and to the (Taishan) sanatorium to relay festival greetings from the provincial authorities to retired veteran comrades.

CSO: 4005/500

EAST REGION

SU YIRAN ATTENDS SHANDONG SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE

SK170547 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] On the evening of 16 February, the leading organs of the province and the provincial Military District held a Spring Festival soiree at the guesthouse of the Military District.

Attending the soiree were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District; Lu Maozeng and Li Changan, deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee; Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province; Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Jinshan and Wu Kaizhang, vice chairmen of the provincial Advisory Commission; Wang Zhongyin, secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; Qin Hezhen, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Xu Shulin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and political commissar of the provincial Military District; Liu Yide, commander of the provincial Military District; and other leading comrades from the provincial organs and the provincial Military District.

On the evening of 16 February, the guesthouse of the provincial Military District was permeated with a festive atmosphere, in which the leading comrades from the provincial party, government and Army organs happily gathered together to exchange festival greetings and talk about their work achievements in work scored under cooperation as close as the relationship between fish and water. They pledged to march forward hand in hand in the new year in achieving new victories in the program of building the four modernizations and in prefulfilling the target of quadrupling annual industrial and agricultural output value and enabling the people to become wealthy and the province to become prosperous.

CSO: 4005/509

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOLDS SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE 17 FEB

SK180340 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] The provincial CPPCC committee and the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC committee held a tea party of personages of all circles to celebrate the Spring Festival Day at Nanjiao guesthouse on the morning of 17 February.

Over 200 people happily gathered under the same roof to bid farewell to the outgoing year and welcome the new one and to celebrate making successes in reforms, seeking reunification of the motherland, making Shandong and its people prosper and enlivening the Shandong economy. They were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor; Gao Keting, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Li Zichao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; members of the National CPPCC Committee; some deputies to the National People's Congress; Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee; some Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress in Jinan; responsible persons of all democratic parties and mass organizations and counselors of the counselor office of the provincial government.

Comrade Li Zizhao presided over the tea party. Comrade Su Yiran, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial government, extended greetings on the Spring Festival occasion with members of all democratic parties, nonparty personages, Taiwan compatriots, returned overseas Chinese, people of all nationalities and religious personages who work on all fronts of our province.

He said: Over the past year, we had worked with one heart and one mind and scored gratifying achievements in our province's socialist modernization. In the new year, we earnestly hope all comrades, friends, members of all democratic parties, nonparty personages and people with lofty ideals to further emancipate their minds, to carry out into full play their wisdom and intelligence and to suggest ways and means with all their hearts and might for reforming our province's economic structure. We must make further concerted efforts and pool our wisdom and efforts to achieve our province's work in all fields and to make greater contributions to successfully conducting reforms, making China flourish, reunifying the motherland and rejuvenating Shandong. Comrades of literary and art circles gave brilliant performances at the tea party.

CSO: 4005/509

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOLDS ARMY SUPPORT FORUM

SK150250 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On 14 February, at the Nanjiao guesthouse, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government held a forum on supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. The forum further examined and arranged the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and stressed conducting the work more carefully, deeply and solidly and carrying forward fine tradition.

Delivering speeches at the forum were Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor; (Lu Junyi), deputy chief of staff of the Jinan Military Region; and Xu Shulin, political commissar of the provincial Military District. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the provincial-level leading organs, of leading organs under the Jinan Military Region, of all relevant departments and some prefectures, and of cities and military sub-districts.

The forum fully affirmed our province's achievements realized during the past few years in the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs. The forum pointed out that it is extremely significant to achieve the work of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs under the new situation and called on party committees and governments at all levels to strengthen leadership, carry forward their achievements, and overcome shortcomings to push the work to a new stage.

The forum stressed: During the Spring Festival, all localities should give priority and conscientiously attend to the campaign to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and should simultaneously conduct the work regularly and systematically in order to create a new situation in work during the new year.

CSO: 4005/509

EAST REGION

FUJIAN GOVERNOR TOURS LONGYAN PREFECTURE

OW090213 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On 21 January, Governor Hu Ping inspected nine enterprises in Longyan Prefecture including a vacuum cleaner plant, a tractor plant and a tobacco factory to conduct research on the situation of supply, production and marketing. He said that western Fujian should utilize its resources both above and underground and mobilize the strength of all sectors to promote the economy.

When he was told at the vacuum cleaner plant and the tractor plant that their vacuum cleaners and vehicles for agricultural use have become top-quality products and production was expanding outside the province, he said that your products have become the "locomotive" which will push forward the development of other enterprises in the prefecture. Expanding production is a good idea, and you should take advantage of your superior technology to develop more new products and gain more markets quickly.

By nightfall, Governor Hu Ping praised the great progress and achievements scored by the prefecture in recent years after he was briefed by Lin Kaiqin, secretary of the prefectural CPC committee. Hu said what is more praiseworthy is that many competent personnel have been promoted to important posts. Judging from last year's industrial and agricultural production, the gap between the prefecture and other parts of the province is narrowing. The prefecture is endowed with abundant natural resources. We will certainly succeed in transforming western Fujian's poverty and backwardness. He pointed out that in industrial development, western Fujian must implement the policy of opening to the outside world, reform, development, importing technology, and cooperation to develop an industry with the characteristics of western Fujian.

CSO: 4005/509

EAST REGION

CARRYING OUT SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DURING REFORM STRESSED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Inaugural Meeting of Provincial Social Science Society Concludes; Outstanding Achievements in Academic Research Cited and Rewarded"]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon in Hangzhou the 4-day long provincial social science inaugural meeting ended.

In the closing ceremony awards were given for outstanding achievements in social science in Zhejiang. In recent years social scientists in our province through profound and practical investigation and research have written more than 8,000 articles; among them there are many theses which have considerable academic and practical value. Some have been adopted by the actual working departments and have had important effects in the promotion of construction. On this basis, this time 123 items were evaluated as outstanding; among them 17 won first place, 47 won second place, 59 won third. Certificates and cash awards were presented to the winners. At the same time outstanding workers of the society and the society as a group were presented certificates and prizes.

Wang Fang [3769 5364], secretary of the provincial party committee, was present in the closing and awards ceremonies and also gave a speech. He said that the 3d Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee called for all the party members to stand in the front line of the tide of reform; this has special significance to our social science workers. Without the theory of revolution in the vanguard, no progress in reform can be made. Great reform is sure to bring about great development of theory. The trend of reform has assigned a very important mission to social science. Today the politics and economics of our country have been changed profoundly. The realization of the four modernizations and "to quadruple output" are the biggest politics. To adapt to the new situation we need to liberate ourselves from the old conventions. He encouraged social science workers to actively stand in the front line of reform, seriously study the party "Resolution" from the 3rd Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to understand thoroughly its spiritual essence and a series of important problems raised in this document, to increase knowledge about economics, to liberate their thinking and be more practical in investigation and research. While studying the provincial and national situation, one has to seriously study the advanced business management methods of the world, which reflect the rules of production in a modern society, in

order to be able to offer something worthy of being a reference in reform, and for the full-scale design of the new economic system and in carrying out reform strive to develop a prospering social science.

Comrade Wang Fang emphasized that social science is a science to study the rules of social development. The position and use of social science should be looked upon with a strategic point of view. Our study of social science in many comparable aspects is behind the world's advanced countries. We must rouse ourselves to catch up. Any point of view which neglects social science or regards social science study as not essential is outmoded and obsolete and has to be corrected and overcome. For this, party committees of all levels must strengthen their leadership in social science undertakings, must discuss and pay attention to the planning of the development of social science. In the formulation of important economic, political and social policies, we must seriously listen to the opinions of the social science worker and bring their advice and assistance into full play.

In the inaugural meeting elections, a board of directors was created for the first term of the provincial social science society. In the first meeting of the board of directors Comrade Liu Yifu [0491 0076 1133] was elected honorary president of the provincial social science society unanimously and Comrade Zhang Zhenghuang [1728 2163 7806] the president of the provincial social science society. The board of directors appointed Professor Shen Lianzhi [3088 3550 0037] and Professor Wang Chengxu [3769 2110 4872] to be advisors.

12909

CSO: 4005/381

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

SHENYANG PLA UNITS VISITED--On the morning of 18 February, leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, including Guo Feng, Dai Suli and Quan Shuren, paid a visit to the headquarters of the Shenyang Military Region on the occasion of the Spring Festival. They were enthusiastically received by the leading comrades of the Military Region, including Liu Zhenhua. Amid the warm atmosphere in which the Army and the people feel like the same members, Governor Quan Shuren and Ma Ying, director of the political department under the Military Region, addressed the forum to hail the achievements scored in 1984 by the Army and the local authorities in various fields and in further developing unity between the Army and the people. At the forum, the leading comrades of the Army and the local authorities unanimously pledged to further strengthen their ties in the new year, conduct mutual assistance, and play their strong point in order to develop the achievements scored by the Army and the people in the army-civilian campaigns of building spiritual civilization and benefiting each other. On that afternoon, the leading comrades of the provincial Military District also paid a visit to the provincial CPC committee on the occasion of the Spring Festival. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Feb 85]

JIANGSU GOVERNOR WRITES PLA--Leaders at various levels of Jiangsu Province have actively helped family members of army men in Laoshan and Zheyinshan solve problems in the course of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to army men's dependents. Provincial Governor Gu Xiulian has on more than one occasion instructed the concerned departments to show concern for and help army men's dependents. He also personally wrote letters to officers and men of Jiangsu origin in PLA border units to encourage them to heroically fight the enemy and win honor for the people of Jiangsu Province. Since New Year's Day, some responsible comrades of various city- and county-level party, government, and military units have personally led comfort teams to visit the families of cadres and army men who are serving at the battlefield. [Excerpt] [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85]

FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS--The 11th meeting of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress ended this afternoon. It examined and approved the decision on holding the third session of the sixth provincial people's congress, the decision on unfolding activities to respect teachers, the regulations on protecting the water resources of the

Minjiang Valley, the regulations on the management of food retailers and food sanitation of urban and rural trade fairs in Fujian, and the regulations on the management of breeding and protecting clams. Finally, the meeting approved appointments and removals. Vice Chairman Cai Li presided over the meeting. Vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee also present at the meeting on 12 February were Kang Beishen, Wang Zhi, Liu Yongye, Hou Linzhou and Cai Liangcheng. [Excerpts] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Feb 85]

SHANDONG VOCATIONAL EDUCATION--In 1984, Shandong Province made great progress in vocational and technical education. According to statistics, in 1984 the province newly-built or rebuilt 180 technical schools in rural areas, and newly-built 2 secondary professional schools in urban areas. Enrollment in vocational and technical schools across the province was 28,800 more than the previous year, a 16.5-percent increase. By the end of 1984, various kinds of professional and technical schools across the province had 7,096 professional teachers, of whom 58 were associate professors, 2,045 were lecturers, and more than 200 were agronomists and engineers. Agricultural, professional, and technical middle schools across the province had 20,000 mu of farms and forest farms and 96 plants. The income from various work-study programs of these schools totaled 2 million yuan. [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK]

SHANDONG PUBLICATION VOLUME INCREASE--According to statistics compiled recently by the Shandong Provincial Postal and Telecommunications Bureau, the publication volume of newspapers and periodicals throughout Shandong Province has reached 19,178 million copies since early 1985, a more than 4.375 million-copy and 29.6-percent increase over the figure for the fourth quarter of 1984. The province increased the subscription rate from 1 copy of a newspaper per 5 persons in 1984 to 1 copy of a newspaper per 3.9 persons in 1985. [Excerpt] [Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

SHANDONG WEIFANG UNIVERSITY--Weifang City, Shandong Province, has established a leading and preparatory group for founding the Weifang University, and has decided to raise 45 million yuan in funds to found the Weifang University within 3 to 4 years. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Jan 85 SK]

JIANGSU'S SPRING FESTIVAL PARTY--On the afternoon of 14 February, more than 300 people from all sectors of Jiangsu Province joyfully attended a tea party at the Jiangsu Provincial Assembly Hall to celebrate the forthcoming Spring Festival. Han Peixin, Shen Daren, Sun Han, Zhou Ze, Xin Shaobo, Qian Zhonghan, and other leading comrades attended the tea party. Qian Zhonghan, chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, first spoke at the meeting. He said: Jiangsu Province made a great progress in united front work and CPPCC work last year. This progress would be impossible without the assistance and support of all democratic parties and groups, the Jiangsu Provincial Federation of Industry and Commerce, nonparty personages, all

Taiwan compatriots and countrymen living abroad, and people of nationalities, religions and other sectors. We are facing glorious tasks in the new year. We should continue to carry out the principle of working wholeheartedly and cooperating closely with one another, strive to accomplish our job well, and work together to bring about the motherland's reunification and another victory in addition to the seven victories we have gained. [Excerpts]
[Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 85]

FUZHOU RETIREES VISITED--Fu Kuiqing, political commissar of the Fuzhou Military Region, Deputy Commander Zhu Yaohua, Chief of Staff Chen Jingsan, and former Deputy Commander (Zhu Shaoqing) yesterday visited retired cadres of the provincial leading organs. On the morning of 14 February, Fu Kuiqing and other leaders of the Fuzhou Military Region, accompanied by provincial party secretary Cheng Xu, had cordial talks with former leaders of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, including Wei Jinshui, Gao Panjiu, (Wang Yu), and former responsible persons of some departments. Comrade Fu Kuiqing extended new year's greetings to them, wishing them good health and long life, and briefed them on the party rectification work in the military region, the party committee, organizations and PLA units. He also apologized to those comrades who had been persecuted during the "three supports and two militaries" movement. Retired leading comrades repeatedly expressed their appreciation. On the afternoon of 14 February, Fu Kuiqing and other comrades, accompanied by Yuan Gai, visited comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee and held cordial talks with them. [Text] [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Feb 85]

ANHUI VETERAN CADRE SYMPOSIUM--On the afternoon of 14 February at the (Daojianglou) Assembly Hall the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and Government held a Spring Festival symposium of veteran Red army men and retired veteran cadres. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee and government exchanged festive greetings with the attending veteran comrades and heard their opinions and suggestions. Comrade Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: Spring is the arrival of a guest welcomed by the people. More than ever we think of our veteran comrades on festive occasions. We would like to take this opportunity to extend our regards to all veteran comrades and to hear your opinions. Comrade Huang Huang continued: With the concern of our veteran comrades, our province made good progress in the work in all fields in 1984. As demanded by the central authorities, we should make greater progress in economic reform in 1985. We welcome all veteran comrades to continue to show concern for our work. [Excerpt] [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 85]

SHANDONG TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS--As of the present, Shandong Province has successfully completed the work of separating government administration from commune management. By the end of 1984, the province established 3,368 township people's governments, including 725 town governments. It established 80,453 villagers' committees, accounting for 51.3 percent of the total number of villagers' committees that should be set up in the province. [Excerpt]
[Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/500

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SCHOOLCHILDREN TAKE PART IN MAJOR SURVEY

OW150809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] Changsha, February 15 (XINHUA)--Three-quarters of the primary school children who took part in a major survey in Zhuzhou, Hunan Province, said they wanted to play a useful role in China's modernization.

The survey of more than 1,000 children in four primary schools was organized by the city's education bureau, and was designed to aid research into new teaching methods.

It showed that nearly 76 percent of the children, aged between seven and 12, wished to have constructive jobs when they grew up.

Most children wanted to become inventors, writers, explorers, ship's captains, engineers, doctors, teachers, actors, journalists and successful athletes.

Others wanted to become factory workers, farmers, waiters and nurses.

The survey showed that Edison, Newton, Watt, Madam Curie and Nobel were much admired by many pupils, which education officials found encouraging for the country's modernization drive.

One child answered the question form: "I hope I'll be a man like the 'brainy grandpa', but I won't have his white beard."

The "brainy grandpa" runs an advice column on science in children's magazines.

Another child said he admired his father, who was a carpenter, saying: "Many people build houses and make furniture back in the village. Father works for them from morning until dark and makes a lot of money."

A pupil who wanted to be an agroscientist said he would try to "make tomatoes as big as pumpkins and pumpkins as big as bath basins."

However, the survey form, which children were not asked to sign, revealed that too much homework was a major complaint. Some pupils criticised their teachers for using cramming teaching methods.

Education officials admitted they were concerned about some of the answers.

For example, to the question, "Do you criticize a friend when he makes mistakes?" about 15 percent of the children answered that they would keep silent.

Nine hundred and sixty children answered the question: "What would you do when a pickpocket is stealing right under your eyes?"

Of them, 82.5 percent said they would try to help catch the thief, but the others said they would pretend to see nothing.

An education bureau official said: "We need to work harder still to improve moral education."

It is understood that the education departments of Beijing and Shanghai are now carrying out similar surveys.

Hunan Province has more than 52,000 primary schools and 7,900,000 pupils--97.7 percent of the school-age children.

CSO: 4000/122

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK141526 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The 11th meeting of the 6th provincial people's congress Standing Committee lasted 5 days, successfully completed all items on the agenda, and concluded yesterday [12 February] afternoon after adopting two decisions, one resolution, and appointments and removals.

The meeting decided that the third session of the Sixth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress be held in Chengdu in the beginning of May 1985. It was suggested that the main items on the agenda of the session should include listening to the report of the provincial people's government, examining and approving our province's plan for the national economy and social development in 1985 and the 1985 financial budget, and listening to the work reports of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial higher people's court, and the provincial people's procuratorate.

It was decided that before the holding of the third session of the Sixth Sichuan Provincial People's Congress, delegates to the sixth provincial people's congress should be organized to conduct a local inspection. The inspection should be conducted over a period of 5 to 7 days in March.

The meeting adopted the decision on popularizing general legal knowledge among all citizens throughout the province. Cadres at all levels, particularly leading cadres at all levels, who are the keys to popularizing general legal knowledge, must take the lead in studying and publicizing legal knowledge and must be models in abiding by the Constitution and laws. People's governments at all levels must really strengthen leadership over the popularization of general legal knowledge, must formulate specific plans, must gradually carry them out year by year, must regularly conduct supervision and inspections and must persist in this work for a long time.

The meeting decided to appoint (Gu Hogming) to be the director of the provincial grain bureau and (Jin Chunxiang) to be the director of the provincial national defense science, technology, and industry office. (Luo Ming) was removed from the post of the director of the provincial grain bureau, and Xie Hongxiang from the post of the director of the provincial national defense science, technology, and industry office. The meeting appointed (Li Li) to be a deputy chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Yesterday's meeting was presided over by Liu Ziyi, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting were Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; and vice chairmen including Qin Chuanhou, Peng Dixian, Ma Shitu, Ji Chunguang, Meng Dongbo, Liu Yunbo, Liu Haiquan, Liu Xilin, and Zhaxi Zeren. Vice Governor Luo Tongda attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate.

CSO: 4005/547

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING

HK141500 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] On the morning of 11 February, the 4th regional people's congress Standing Committee held its 10th plenary meeting in Lhasa.

The five subjects of the meeting were: 1) To relay and study the spirit of the ninth meeting of the sixth NPC Standing Committee; 2) to examine and approve the draft of the provisional regulations on personnel appointments and removals of the regional people's congress Standing Committee; 3) to listen to a report by the regional people's government on the disposition of proposals raised by deputies of the second meeting of the fourth regional people's congress; 4) to listen to a report written by the supervisory committee of the regional people's congress Standing Committee on the examination of urban management and environmental sanitation in Lhasa city; and 5) to review personnel appointments and removals.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting on the morning of 11 February.

Shengqin Luosangjianzan, Xuekang Tudengnima, Langjie, Pengzhe, (Lhunzhub Tabkyai), (Samding Duoji Pamo), vice chairmen of the regional people's congress Standing Committee, and members of the Standing Committee attended the meeting.

Attending the meeting as nonvoting delegates were Pu Quin, vice chairman of the regional people's government, and responsible comrades of the supervisory committee and the legal system committee of the regional people's congress, the general office of the regional government, the regional economic and planning commission, the regional financial department, the regional agriculture and animal husbandry department, the regional forestry department, the regional education department, the Lhasa City People's Congress Standing Committee, and the liaison groups dispatched by the regional people's congress to Naqu, Xigaze and Shannan Prefectures.

CSO: 4005/509

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG LEADERS ATTEND MILITARY REGION TEA PARTY

HK150455 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the eve of the new year of the Zang nationality and the Spring Festival, the Xizang Military Region held a tea party on the afternoon of 11 February.

Present were regional party and government leaders Yin Fatang, Redi, Yangling Doje, Basang, Danzeng, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Sengqen Lozong Gyaincian, Xoikang Tubdain Nyima, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe, Lhunzhub Tabkyai, Samding Doje Pamo, Yang Zongxin and Puquin; vice chairmen of the regional CPC committee Zheng Ying, Lamin Suolang Lungzhu, Jimzhong Gyaincai Puncog, Gasoi Qoigyai Nyima, Danzeng Jiacao, Lhalu Cewang Doje, Yongzeng Tudeng Tangba, Huokang Suolang Bianba, Gangbasa Tudent Jihan, Tangmai Gongjue Baimu and Qaba Gaisang Wangdui; Xizang Military Region leaders Jiang Hongquan, Wang Xinqian, (Chen Dongzhang), (Zhang Fengjiao), Liu Yongkang, (Lu Cheng), (Zhang Fengqi) and (Han Wurong); Lhasa City CPC Committee Secretary (Zhao Junwen), Deputy Secretary (Gao Shizhen); and (Wang Chongliang) and (Zhang Zhu), responsible persons of the Xizang Armed Police General Detachment. Comrade (Ren Ren) of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee also attended the tea party.

Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Xizang Military Region, first delivered a speech at the party. In his speech Commander Jiang expressed gratitude to local CPC committees and governments for their meticulous concern shown for Army building and vigorous support to the Army's work.

In his speech, Yangling Doje, secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: With delight and on behalf of the regional CPC committee, the regional people's congress Standing Committee, the regional government, and the regional CPPCC committee, I extend season's greetings and sincere regards to all PLA commanders and fighters who are fighting on the Xizang Plateau.

Comrade Yangling Doje highly praised the PLA troops stationed in Xizang for their contributions to the people in defending and building the border areas.

(Zhang Fengqi), deputy political commissar of the Xizang Military Region, presided over the tea party. The Xizang regional ensemble, the regional Zang opera troupe, and the ensemble of the Xizang Military Region gave brilliant performances.

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU MEETING NOTES PARTY RECTIFICATION PROGRESS

HK160617 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 14 February, the provincial CPC committee's group for guiding party rectification held a forum to introduce to responsible persons of democratic parties and other well-known figures the situation in first-stage party rectification work in the province.

Comrade Su Gang said: A total of 77 units of the provincial CPC committee and various provincial departments took part in first-stage party rectification. As a result of party rectification, we have solved the problem of the guiding thinking for professional work and thus laid the ideological foundation for the reform of the urban and rural economic structure. In carrying out education in totally negating the Great Cultural Revolution, we have eliminated leftist ideological influences and discarded the leftist methods of the past. We have done a lot of work in implementing the party's policies on intellectuals, nationalities and the united front.

Speaking on problems and deficiencies in party rectification, Comrade Su Gang said: In straightening out the guiding thinking for professional work, the thinking of certain comrades in the party does not yet conform to the situation, and a process of further study, enhancement of understanding and practice is required. There is still a lot of work to be done in implementing the party policies. Although there has been a marked turn for the better in party style, we have not yet effectively corrected new unhealthy trends that have emerged during the reform. We must put correction of these new unhealthy trends in an important place on the agenda and clear away the obstacles to reform.

CSO: 4005/509

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN LEADERS ATTEND RECEPTION FOR TEACHERS

HK120212 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Jianfang [0719 7003 5364]: "Yunnan Provincial Party and Government Leaders Attend Kunming Reception for Teachers"]

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the Kunming city CPC committee and government yesterday afternoon jointly held a reception to express respect for and regards to teachers.

Attending the reception were An Pingsheng, Liu Minghui, Liang Jia, Pu Chaozhu, Zhao Yanguang, Liu Shusheng, Zhu Zhihui, Yu Zuo, Ma Wendong, He Zhijiang and Tang Zhengjie.

Prior to the reception, the provincial and Kunming city party and government leaders held a forum with over 40 representatives of outstanding teachers from various universities, middle and primary schools and kindergartens. An Pingsheng said: To build China into a country with a high level of material civilization and a high level of spiritual civilization, the crux is to cultivate thousands and thousands of talented people. This depends on education. The work of teachers is very glorious. They are all unknown heroes who quietly immerse themselves in hard work and have made great contributions to the country and the people. He wished all the teachers the best of health, happiness to their families, and wished them greater success in the new year.

When speaking on that occasion, Pu Chaozhu said: We should develop the fine tradition of respecting teachers. The province's education has grown quickly, but it still cannot meet the needs of economic construction. All of us should, therefore, continue to work hard for achieving great successes in educational work. Some representatives of the teachers also spoke at the forum, expressing the determination that they will certainly live up to the expectations of the party and the people to train more talented people for the motherland.

Vice Governor He Zhijiang delivered a speech at the reception.

CSO: 4005/509

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

NATIONALITY SOLIDARITY PARTY--The regional nationalities affairs commission held a Spring Festival tea party of nationality solidarity in Lhasa on the afternoon of 13 February. Present were responsible comrades of the party, government, Army and CPPCC in the region including Yin Fatang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, Redi, Yangling Duoji, Ba Sang, Xuekang Tudengnima, Lang Jie, Peng Zhe and Yang Zongxin. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 14 Feb 85]

SICHUAN'S SICK VETERANS VISITED--According to SICHUAN RIBAO, on the afternoon of 15 February, Yang Rudai, provincial CPC committee secretary, Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary, and responsible comrades of departments concerned, visited in the hospital or at home Du Xinyuan, Zhang Xiushu, Ma Shitu and Gu Zhibiao, veteran comrades of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and CPPCC, who are sick in the hospital or left the hospital recently to recuperate at home. [Excerpt] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 85]

XIZANG'S WOMEN'S FEDERATION PARTY--On the afternoon of 12 February, the regional women's federation held a tea party to mark the new year of the Zang nationality and the Spring Festival. Representatives of outstanding women of various nationalities, from all circles and on all fronts in the Lhasa area, happily gathered under the same roof to extend season's greetings to each other and wish happiness to others' families. They talked freely about the achievements made by the region over the past year in economic development and other fields, and looked forward to the bright prospects for 1985. Yin Fatang, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, and Basang, secretary of the regional CPC committee, attended the meeting to extend their congratulations. Comrade Yin Fatang delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: On behalf of the regional CPC committee, I express my gratitude to the female comrades and compatriots fighting on all fronts of the region for their hard work and achievements the last year. He said: The status of women has now been upgraded, and women have to shoulder heavier burdens. I hope that the female compatriots study earnestly, upgrade their quality, actively take part in social activities, break with conventional ideas, and make new achievements in the new year. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 13 Feb 85]

CSO: 4005/509

NORTH REGION

BEIJING RESIDENTS CELEBRATE SPRING FESTIVAL

OW200847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0827 GMT 20 Feb 85

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb (XINHUA)--Five big street fairs attracted tens of thousands of Beijing's residents today as they celebrated the first day of Chinese lunar new year, or spring festival.

After two days of snow, the skies over Beijing cleared and the layer of white covering the city sparkled in the brilliant sunshine. A holiday spirit prevailed as families took to the streets to visit relatives or just enjoy the colorfully decorated buildings and the popping of firecrackers.

At the fair in Fengtai about 3,600 suburban peasants completed in folk performances which included stilt walking, land boating, dragon and lion dancing, doing the "yangge" and beating drums.

At the Temple Fair in Ditan Park in the northern part of the city, fairgoers watched artisans make clay figures, listened to storytellers and sampled typical north China delicacies. Parents bought paper glockenspiels for their children to spin in the wind and strolled along Tanghulu or ate sugar-coated crab apples on one-meter-long sticks.

The other fairs were at Shijingshan in the western suburbs, the Yanshan District in southwest Beijing and at Huairou County about 20 kilometers from the city center.

Most shops in the central city had shorter work hours for the three-day celebration. Major theatres were all open and extra performances had been arranged especially of traditional operas.

CSO: 4000/128

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS MEETING OF PERSONNEL WORK

SK210524 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Feb 85

[Excerpts] At a regional meeting of directors of labor and personnel sections and bureaus, which concluded recently in Hohhot, the five requirements for successful regional labor and personnel work set forth by Comrade Bu He, chairman of the region, were relayed to the participants.

First, rational flow of talented people should be promoted. It is hoped that colleges, universities, scientific research units, and the units which have many talented people will rationally transfer their personnel to remote areas, grassroots units, and the areas and units which have few talented people.

Second, great attention should be paid to employment, which has an important significance in promoting economic development, stability, and unity. We paid great attention to this work and achieved very good results in it last year. We should pay still more attention to it this year.

Third, the system of delimiting organizational structure and fixing the number of employees should be applied to cadres, and surplus personnel should be engaged in the tertiary industry. Real efforts should be made in the tertiary industry so that it can yield actual results, and a new situation can be created. In this way, the surplus personnel of offices will be provided with jobs and the backbone forces of the tertiary industry will be replenished.

Fourth, the cadre system should be reformed. The system of fixed terms of office should be applied to leading cadres, and the system of employment should be applied to ordinary cadres. Life tenure of cadres should be abolished and the common big pot of rice broken so that cadres can work at higher or lower levels and can be transferred as required.

Fifth, great attention should be paid to the safe production of mines. We should institute the contract and the reward-penalty systems, prevent serious accidents, and attach importance to production safety.

CSO: 4005/548

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL EDUCATION--In 1984, Nei Monggol Region made new progress in wiping out illiteracy, and developing education undertakings for peasants and herdsmen. A total of 500,000 peasants and herdsmen in the region attended literacy classes or cultural and technical classes. Double the 1983 number. A total of 200,000 illiterate persons were educated, triple the 1983 number. So far, 13 banners and counties in Chifeng City, and another 17 banners and counties, including Wuyuan, Xianghuang, Tongliao and Kailu, have basically met the standards of the anti-illiteracy campaign. Through examinations, Ulanqab League issued certificates to 140,000 people to prove they were not illiterate. The proportion of illiterate young persons dropped from 35 percent in 1983 to 25 percent. [Summary] [Hohhot NEIMONGU RIBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 1 SK]

TIANJIN BIRTH RATE--In 1984, Tianjin Municipality had 13,000 fewer babies than in 1983. A total of 124,000 babies were born in 1984, of whom 98 percent were planned. The family planning rate was 2.3 percent higher than in 1983. In rural areas, multiple births declined. [Summary] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Feb 85 p 1 SK]

CSO: 4005/548

NORTHEAST REGION

CONDITIONS FOR SECOND BIRTHS EXPLAINED

Jilin SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 84 p 2

[Article: "What Kind of People May Have a Second Child?--Interview with a Responsible Person of the City Birth Control Commission"]

[Text] [Question] It has been circulated recently that the birth control policy has been relaxed and that a second birth is permitted. Is there any basis for this?

[Answer] Birth control remains a basic policy of our country, and the task of population control is still formidable. The idea that a second birth is permitted is groundless. However, in consideration of the desires of some people who have actual difficulties, the 8 conditions permitting a second birth have increased to 16. In addition to the eight conditions stipulated in the past, all couples of childbearing age satisfying the following conditions may have a second or additional birth: Where both spouses are respectively the only child of their urban resident-worker parents and have only one child; where the total number of surviving children of a remarried couple (even when it is the first marriage for one spouse) is less than two; where one spouse belongs to a minority with a small population, including Xibo, Gaoshan and Daur, and the couple has only one child; where one spouse of a rural couple is an only child and the couple has only one child; where only one brother among two or more peasant brothers has childbearing capacity and has only one child, and all other brothers have lost their childbearing capacity; where one of the daughters of a peasant family, which has no son, marries and brings her husband back to live in her family, and has only one child; where one spouse of a peasant couple is disabled to the extent of the 2A level or above of disabled soldiers, and the couple has only one child; new provisions on fishermen doing fishing work on ocean islands. In other words, the special considerations apply to only a small number of people. The majority of the couples may only have one child, and second and multiple births are strictly prohibited.

[Question] When may couples satisfying the provincial and municipal conditions have a second birth?

[Answer] All those satisfying the conditions stipulated by the province may not have a second birth until their first child is 4 years of age (except sick and disabled, and adopted children, and remarried couples). Restrictions will be made when the interval is less than 4 years, until the expiration of the interval.

[Question] When a man divorces his wife, because she has borne no son, and remarries, is he permitted to have a child?

[Answer] Where it is marked on the legal document that a man divorces his wife because she has borne no son, he may not, upon remarriage, have another child.

[Question] When a couple with one child has received an only-child certificate and now finds itself qualified to have a second child, what should be done?

[Answer] The couple must make a formal request to their unit (or the subdistrict office or township government where there is no unit) and return the only-child benefits received by them after October 1984 before they may proceed to have a second birth. Where a qualified couple does not wish to have a second birth, they may continue to enjoy the benefits. Should they later on have a second birth, all benefits received since October 1984 must be returned.

6080

CSO: 4005/420

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU CELEBRATES SPRING FESTIVAL

SK130412 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPPCC committee held a Spring Festival soiree on the afternoon of 12 February. The assembly hall of the provincial CPPCC committee was decorated with lanterns and colored streamers and was full of cheerful sounds.

Happily gathering at the same place to celebrate the joyful festival were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and the provincial Military Region, including Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Zhao Nanqi, Liu Jingzhi, Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiyong, and Song Jiehang; members of the provincial CPPCC committee; deputies to the National People's Congress; members of the national CPPCC committee in Changchun; responsible comrades of provincial-level democratic parties, Federation of Industry and Commerce, Provincial Fellowship Association of Taiwan Compatriots, and Federation of Overseas Chinese; vice chairmen of the former provincial CPPCC committee; retired comrades; and public figures of all circles in the province.

Comrade Li Diping, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the soiree. On behalf of the provincial CPPCC committee, he first paid new year calls to the friends and comrades participating in the soiree and wished them and their families a happy Spring Festival.

Among those invited to the soiree were Wang Xianjin, Wang Zhongyu, Li Yatian, Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wang Jinshan, Gao Wen, Zhang Fengqi, Che Minqiao, Zhang Dexin, Miao Zhuxian, He Yunqing, Geng Yuelun, Luo Yuejia, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, Cai Qiyun, Lu Shiqian, (Wang Ruicai), and Zhang Kaijing. (Ma Hongxing), chairman of the Changchun City CPPCC Committee, also attended the soiree.

The soiree was held in an atmosphere of unity and cheer.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN: QING XIAOCHU ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL GET-TOGETHER

SK190241 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Report on Jilin Province's Spring Festival get-together held on 17 February---recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, in order to celebrate the Spring Festival of 1985, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC committee held a ceremonious and warm Spring Festival get-together this morning at the Nanhu guesthouse with personages from various circles attending.

Representatives of various circles who were invited to the get-together have entered the hall happily. They include members and alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, members of the provincial Advisory Commission, and Standing Committee members and full-time members of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission who live in Changchun. They also include some deputies to the NPC; Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee; Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress; Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC committee; leading comrades of the provincial Military District, the PLA units stationed in Changchun and Changchun city; principal leading comrades of provincial departments, committees, offices, and bureaus; some veteran cadres retired or on convalescent leave; wives of deceased comrades; principal responsible persons of some colleges and universities, large industrial and mining enterprises, scientific research units and democratic parties; and advanced and model persons and noted personages from various circles. They extended festive greetings and talked cordially to each other over a cup of tea. The hall was permeated with a jubilant and warm atmosphere.

Now we see the provincial party and government leading comrades walking to the representatives from various circles, cordially shaking hands with them and extending festive greetings to them. They include Qiang Xiaochu, Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di, Zhao Xiu, Zhao Nanqi, Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Yu Ke, Zhang Shiying and Song Jiehan.

Now we see Comrade Wang Zongyu, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the provincial CPC committee, walking to the microphone.

[Wang Zhongyu] Comrades, friends, the Jilin Provincial Spring Festival get-together sponsored by the provincial CPC committee, people's congress, government and CPPCC committee for the personages of various circles now begins. We would like to call upon Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, to speak for us.

[Qiang Xiaochu] Comrades, friends, the Spring Festival is coming soon. We now gather happily here to ring out the old year and ring in the new. Although we have only a cup of tea for you, in line with the call of the central authorities, the significance is particularly far-reaching. First of all, I would like to extend festive greetings and kind regards to you comrades and friends here and to workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres of various nationalities throughout the province; personages of various circles; commanders and fighters of the PLA and public security cadres and policemen; patriotic personages of various democratic parties and those with no party affiliation; veteran comrades who have retired or are on convalescent leave; and compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. [Qiang Xiaochu's voice fades out]

In his speech, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu reviewed the new achievements the province scored in 1984 under the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee with the concerted efforts of the people of various nationalities across the province. He encouraged the people to create the new and get rid of the old in the new year, to go all out to make the country strong, to blaze new trails bravely, to achieve successes in the work of departments and the work they are in charge of, and to further promote the province's two civilizations.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST REGION

QIANG XIAOCHU PAYS FESTIVAL VISIT TO CADRES

SK150551 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 February, the secretaries of the provincial CPC committee, including Zhang Gensheng, Gao Di and Zhao Nanqi; Liu Uyunshao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province; Wang Xianjin, Wang Zhongyu and Li Yaquan, Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC committee; and Liu Shulin and Wang Jinshan, vice governors of the province; respectively paid visits to the households of veteran cadres who are retired or on convalescence leave, and to the first clinician of the Bethune Medical College, the Air Force hospital, the provincial hospital, and the No 208 Hospital to extend [Spring] Festival greetings to hospitalized veteran comrades.

At 0800 on that morning, Comrades Zhang Gensheng, Liu Yunzhao, Wang Xianjin and Wang Jinshan went to the house of Fu Zhensheng, former vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, to inquire about his living situation.

That afternoon, Comrades Gao Di, Wang Zhongyu and Li Yaquan paid a visit to the first clinician of the medical college to extend festival greetings to veteran comrades, including Li Mengling, Wang Huanyu and Xu Shouxuan.

That morning, Comrades Zhao Nanqi and Liu Shulin went to the Air Force hospital, the provincial hospital, and the No 208 Hospital to visit hospitalized veteran cadres.

From 11 to 12 February, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, also paid a visit to the homes of veteran cadres and to the hospitals to extend festival greetings.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: LI LIAN SPEAKS AT GATHERING OF TEACHERS

SK130521 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Recorded report on the get-together for outstanding teachers held by the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government on the afternoon of 12 February at Beifang building]

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 12 February, some 1,000 outstanding teachers of various universities, colleges, secondary vocational schools, management cadres' colleges, TV universities, adult education schools, primary schools, middle schools, and kindergartens from Harbin, and some cities and counties in Suihua and Songhua Jiang Prefectures happily gathered at the Beifang building in Harbin. Attending the get-together were responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Li Lian, Zhao Dezun, Zhu Dianming, Jing Bowen, Zhang Xiangling, Wang Jinling, Li Rui, Zhang Lin, Wang Lianzheng, Wang Weizhi, Wang Pinian, Zhang Ruoxian and a retired veteran cadre, Wang Yilun. These leading comrades wished a happy Spring Festival to these outstanding teachers, and thanked them for making tremendous contributions to training the new generation of our country.

Speaking at the get-together were Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; Zhao Dezun, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee; Li Rui, adviser to the provincial people's government; Jing Bowen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and director of the provincial Higher Education Bureau; (Li Jiping), professor of the Heilongjiang University; (Ma Xiru), teacher of the Harbin City No 35 Middle School; and (Li Zhongrao), master of the workers' school of the Harbin Meat Processing Integrated Plant.

Comrade Li Lian said: [Begin recording] Fellow comrades: On behalf of the provincial CPC committee let me first wish you a happy Spring Festival. Over the past year, marked achievements were scored in the educational work. Education is an important part of our socialist construction. In building socialism, talented people are needed. Without talented people, we will attain nothing. Talented people can be obtained through training. Therefore, the CPC Central Committee demanded the first decade to be devoted to laying a

foundation, and the second decade to effecting a vigorous economic development. I think it is important to lay a good foundation in all aspects. But, laying a good foundation in the ranks of talented people is particularly important. Among all circles, the educational circle is the most important one. In this new year, we should make even greater contributions to training talented people and laying a foundation in this regard in line with the principles and policies of the central authorities. [applause] [End recording]

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST REGION

METAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE PROVIDES PERSONNEL TO OUTSIDE UNITS

Jilin SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Dec 84 p 1

[Article: "Metal Research Institute Provides Scientific and Technical Personnel to Outside Units"]

[Text] Breaking down the unit ownership of personnel, the Metal Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences actively provided personnel to the society. Since 1980, it has sent a total of more than 120 persons to outside units, including 19 high-level and 79 middle-level scientists and technicians.

With close to 700 scientists and technicians of all categories, the institute undertook an annual average of around 100 scientific and technical projects. After 1983, the institute, in conjunction with the reform of the scientific research system, took positive measures and promoted the rational flow of personnel. To ensure the quality of the personnel provided by them, they firmly followed the practice of the "three-way conference." In other words, the hiring unit, the person requesting transfer and the unit concerned in the institute hold a discussion until all are satisfied. To eliminate the worries of the transferees, the institute has made the following provisions: Where their new units are unable to build public housing for them, they are assigned living quarters same as the institute personnel; where they are qualified for promotion in the institute, they are given preferential promotions at time of transfer.

The foregoing provisions and practices of the institute encouraged the rational flow of personnel. Many of them happily proceeded to their new work posts. According to statistics, among the more than 100 persons sent out by the institute in recent years, 14 are performing leadership functions of the bureau level and above in Liaoning province and Shenyang city, 5 have been promoted as leading cadres of industries, and 3 assistant researchers have been promoted to deputy researchers. After his transfer to the city's commercial machinery plant early this year, an assistant researcher in pressure processing actively developed the trial manufacturing of new products and rendered service in sending the products of the plant to the international market.

6080
CSO: 4005/420

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN ATTENDS FESTIVAL SOIREE

SK180334 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Excerpt] On the morning of 17 February, representatives of all democratic parties, nonparty personages, compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, overseas Chinese and Taiwanese participated in a Spring Festival soiree of personages of all circles sponsored by the provincial CPPCC committee at Beifang building.

Attending the soiree were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPC committee and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Zhang Xiangling, Zhang Lin, Zhang Wenxia, Lu Guang, Zhang Ruilin, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Minggui, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, Li Min, Hong Jing and Ma Xinquan. They also wished personages of all circles success in the new year.

Yang Zirong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the soiree. Delivering speeches at the soiree were Bao Cong, director of the united front work department of the provincial CPC committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, Li Genshen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and secretary general of the provincial CPC committee; Wang Yilun, retired veteran cadre; and responsible persons of all democratic parties, religious circles and Overseas Chinese Federation including (Wang Dexin), Wang Jinling, Guo Shouchang, Liu Huixian, (Wang Lijiang), and (Lin Benxin).

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG: SPRING FESTIVAL SOIREE FOR INTELLECTUALS HELD

SK160540 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Feb 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 15 February, more than 240 old scientists and specialists with great literary attainments and new scientific and technological talents participated in the Spring Festival soiree of provincial and city scientific and technological workers jointly sponsored by the provincial and Harbin city scientific and technological commissions and scientific and technological associations, the provincial scientific institute, and the provincial bureau for scientific and technological cadres.

Attending the soiree were provincial and Harbin city party and government leading comrades, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Zhu Dianming, Jing Bowen, Li Genshen, Liu Huixian, Wang Jinling, Wang Lianzheng, Wang Zhao, (Zhang Ping), Wang Huacheng and Wang Lianzheng.

Li Lian, Zhao Dezun and Wang Zhao together with scientific and technological workers (Yu Youtai), (Ma Puguang), (Xi Guoyang) and (Yu Hanqiong) talked freely about the great and excellent situation at the soiree.

In his speech, Comrade Li Lian called on scientific and technological workers to be pioneers of new productive forces and intermediate forces to engage in the four modernizations, to bear the historical heavy loads and to bring into full play their wisdom and intelligence in the great undertaking of rejuvenating China and in the construction of specialist material and spiritual civilizations.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST REGION

FILM, TOURIST CENTER TO BE BUILT IN CHANGCHUN

OW210810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0642 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] Changchun, 21 Feb (XINHUA)--A group of complexes featuring the Chinese history dating back to the spring and autumn period more than two thousand years ago will be a major attraction in a film city planned for Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, a major film center in northeast China.

The complexes, in the styles of that period through to the early years of this century, will be for film making and tourism, Vice-Mayor Xu Qing said in a press conference here Tuesday.

So will other attractions in the film city covering more than 50 hectares, including gardens with rockeries and "karst caves" and a pool for shooting underwater scenes, Xu said.

The film city--a project of several dozen million yuan--will be built in 3 years by the Changchun city government, the Changchun film studio and the Jilin provincial tourist bureau.

It will also open to foreign film makers, Xu added.

This is the second film city so far planned to be built in China.

The first will be built in Xian, the capital of 11 dynasties, according to an earlier news report.

CSO: 4000/123

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG REFORMS PERSONNEL RECRUITING SYSTEM

Jilin SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Nov 84 p 1

[Article: "Shenyang City Reforms Personnel Recruiting System and Advertises for Leading Cadres"]

[Text] The Shenyang municipal government announced a decision on 29 November: Beginning 1 December, the city will publicly advertise, among the various branches and industries, some key cadres for the commissions, offices and bureaus (corporations) directly under the city.

The city government made the decision in June to reform the personnel system. In line with the demand for cadres who are more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated and professionally more competent, it decided, after several months of deliberation, to introduce the system of openly advertising for the key cadres of the five branches directly under it, including the chairman of the scientific and technological commission, chief of the education bureau, chief of the standard weights and measures bureau, chairman of the economic and technological cooperation office, and managers and assistant managers of the tourism general corporation. The new system broke down the restrictions of many past conventions. All persons under 45 years of age, of college and university level and in good health, whether currently employed or unemployed, including workers of popular and collective ownership enterprises of the central government stationed in Shenyang and those under the province or the city, as long as they uphold the four basic principles, earnestly implement the party's line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, follow the correct ideological line and upright style, serve the people heart and soul, and possess a certain amount of organizational ability and policy level, the courage to reform and innovate, the spirit to forge ahead and the capacity to open a new phase in their work, may apply. After written and oral tests and organizational investigations, the superior among the qualified will be hired, and appointments will be made according to the legal procedure. The employment will be for a fixed term, which may be renewed upon expiration. During their term of employment, they will enjoy the same political and living benefits as cadres of the same levels.

NORTHEAST REGION

SHANDONG: PAN QIQI ON CHANGES IN JINAN MILITARY REGION

SK150531 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] At the Spring Festival press conference held by the Jinan Military Region on the morning of 14 February, Pan Qiqi, deputy political commissar of the Jinan Military Region, happily said to our reporter that the Jinan Military Region has witnessed 10 major changes over the past year. These 10 major changes are as follows:

1. The party style has been improved remarkably, and the masses have been even-tempered and content. Since the beginning of party rectification, the party style in the Jinan Military Region has been improved remarkably, and total number of letters and visits from the masses had declined by 41.5 percent from 1983. In 1984, a total of 2,826 students were admitted to military institutions and schools, and all these students were enrolled in accordance with regulations, thus eliminating such unhealthy trends as giving special treatment, going through private channels, and getting in through the back door.
2. The construction of grassroot units has been further strengthened, and the number of accidents has dropped considerably. The rate of criminal incidents has been the lowest for the past 30 years, and that of political incidents has been the lowest for the past 20 years.
3. New achievements have been scored in the training for war preparations in the course of reform. All PLA units have conducted firing practices with new infantry weapons, various artillery weapons, and armored force, and with the 40-caliber bazookas, scoring excellent achievements. The General Staff Headquarters has decided to popularize this method throughout the entire Army. The Jinan Military Region has completed a project of laying underground electric cables, which has been appraised as the first quality electric cable project of the entire Army over the past 30 years.
4. Tremendous achievements have been scored in studying scientific and general knowledge. In 1984, the Jinan Military Region prefulfilled by 1 year the task of training in rotation the cadres below the age of 40 and with a schooling record of middle school or lower. As a result, more than 3,400 such cadres have reached the level of high school graduates, and more than 6,000 cadres have received the certificates for completing a certain collegiate course.

5. A large number of persons competent for both military and civilian services have grown up rapidly in troops. More than 5,200 classes on various specialized technologies have been sponsored across the region, and 92,700 people have attended these classes, of whom, 46,000 have received technical certificates.

6. New progress has been made in the army-civilian joint activity for building socialist spiritual civilization. There are 2,400 army-civilian joint-building centers across the region, of which, 1,070 have been appraised as advanced units by the provincial, city and county authorities.

7. The vast number of commanders and fighters have actively participated in the socialist economic construction with a high degree of political zeal. In 1984, the region supported more than 200 local large construction projects, and threw in some 95,000 workdays. In particular, the region has won the first battle in supporting the project of the Shengli Oilfield, thus being praised by leading comrades of the central authorities.

8. Great attention has been paid to the grassroots and logistic construction, and great efforts have been made to solve problems and mediate disputes for troops. All units of the region have independently raised funds to solve 400 practical problems for grassroots units.

9. The production situation has been better than the previous year, and economic results have been raised rapidly. From January to August in 1984, the chemical industrial plant run by the Jinan Military Region netted 60 percent more profits than the corresponding period in 1983, and a military-run plant netted 29.3 percent more profits than the corresponding 1983 period.

10. The family planning of the Jinan Military Region has been managed scientifically, instead of being managed with experiences. For 5 years, the late-marriage rate, the family-planning rate, and the one-child rate of the region was appraised as the family planning advanced unit of the entire Army, and was appointed to attend the national meeting of representatives of those advanced in family planning.

Deputy Political Commissar Pan Qiqi also briefed the reporters on the several major events which will be developed in 1985 by the Jinan Military Region.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING: GUO FENG ATTENDS SPRING-FESTIVAL SOIREE

SK180450 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] This afternoon about 500 retired veteran Red army men and cadres of the provincial-level organs were invited to take part in the 1985 Spring Festival tea party jointly sponsored by the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC committee. The tea party was full of activity, though only green tea was served.

(Li Yi), director of the Veteran Cadre Bureau of the provincial CPC committee, reported the situation in the veteran cadres' work in 1984 and the new plan for work in the new year. He said that in 1985 the bureau would do 10 good deeds for retired veteran cadres in the housing, vehicle, medical and advisory service fields. All comrades participating in the party were much pleased at the news. They also zestfully enjoyed the performances given by old famous artists of the provincial literary and art circles. Some of them gladly gave performances they are well known for.

Most of the leading comrades of the provincial party and government organs attended the party. Secretary of the provincial CPC committee Xu Shaofu presided over and delivered a speech at the party. First secretary of the provincial CPC committee Guo Feng told old comrades participating in the party: "A man grows old as the earth turns, and the whole family is full of happiness when spring returns to earth," and wished them good health and happiness, hoped they would be in good spirits and carry out their roles in the remaining years.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

LANZHOU SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING--The party, government, and army organs in the Lanzhou area held a Spring Festival gathering and tea party in the Great Hall of the (Niuwozhuang) Guesthouse on the afternoon of 16 February. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Bing presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi and Lanzhou Military Region Political Commissar Tan Youlin made speeches. Also present at this function were Zheng Weishan, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, and Wang Bingxiang, principal leading comrades of the party, government, and army; Wang Shitai, member of the Central Advisory Commission; and Yang Zhilin, member of the national CPPCC. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Feb 85] On the afternoon of 19 February, the provincial CPC committee, Advisory Commission, people's congress Standing Committee, government, and CPPCC held a grand Spring Festival gathering in the Great Hall of the (Niuwozhuang) Guesthouse in Lanzhou. Jia Zhijie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided. Governor Chen Guangyi delivered a greetings speech. The gathering was also attended by provincial leaders Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, and Wang Bingxiang; and Yang Zhilin, a member of the national CPPCC. [Excerpt] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Feb 85]

QINGHAI SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERING--Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC committee, Advisory Commission, people's congress Standing Committee, people's government, military district, and CPPCC, and the Xining City CPC committee and government held a grand Spring Festival gathering in the Xining Guesthouse. Vice Governor Jing Shengming presided. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Zhao Haifeng delivered a greetings message. Other leading comrades present included Ma Wanli, Huanjuecailang, Liu Feng, and Song Lin. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Feb 85]

XINJIANG FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES--The Urumqi Military Region held a Spring Festival tea party for retired cadres on 17 February. Present at the function were Xiao Guangfu, commander of Urumqi Military Region; Wang Enmao, first political commissar; and Tan Shanhe, political commissar. Regional CPC Committee First Secretary Wang Enmao visited painters of various nationalities in the regional art gallery today. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Feb 85]

XINJIANG PARTY RECRUITMENT--Last year, 14,303 new members joined the CPC in Xinjiang, more than double the number in 1983. Of these, 81.9 percent were aged under 45, and 1,500 of them were under 25. Some 54.3 percent of the new members have educational levels at and above senior secondary school level, and 5,030 of them have a college education. Some 3,000 of the new members are women, a rise of 47 percent over 1983. The number of minority-nationality party members showed an increase of 150 percent over 1983. [Summary] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Feb 85 HK]

XINJIANG BUILDS TOWNSHIPS--Xinjiang Region has basically completed the work of separating government administration from commune management and of building township governments. By the end of 1984, the whole region had built a total of 751 townships, which accounted for 98.4 percent of the total number of townships which should have been built throughout the region. While building township governments, all localities built what is equivalent to a township. Where minority nationalities live in compact communities, these were built into 35 nationality townships. They also built 57 towns. When added to its original towns, the whole region now has 814 towns. [Text] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 Feb 85 HK]

GANSU PLANT MANAGERS GATHERING--The committee to assess good enterprises and managers held a gathering in the hall of the (Niuwozhuang) Guesthouse in Lanzhou on 15 February for the plant managers to meet radio listeners and press readers. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee present included Secretary Li Ziqi and Deputy Secretary Jia Zhijie, together with provincial CPPCC Chairman Wang Bingxiang, and national CPPCC member Yang Zhilin. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 85]

PARTY FOR VETERAN CADRES--On the afternoon of 15 February, the organization department of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial veteran cadre work bureau held a Spring Festival tea party in Lanzhou to comfort veteran cadres. Present at the function were leading comrades of the party and government in Gansu: Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Nie Dajiang, Lu Kexian, Wang Zhanchang, Yang Zhilin, Li Keru, Li Bin, Wang Yaohua, Liu Haisheng, Liu Shu, Wu Hongbin and Wu Zhongliang. [Excerpts] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Feb 85]

QINGHAI LEADERS ATTEND PARTY--Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC committee invited more than 250 people to a tea party celebrating the Spring Festival. They included provincial party and government leaders and military authorities; democratic party and nonparty democratic personages; democratic religious personages; returned overseas Chinese; Hong Kong and Macao compatriots; and members of the provincial CPPCC. Attending the tea party were Zhao Haifeng, Zhang Guosheng, and Song Lin, provincial party and government leaders; (Zuo Wenpu) and (Sui Yongji), leaders of a certain PLA unit stationed in the province; (Qi Gaofeng), (Ma Wending), (Liao Erxing), (Fu Shichun), (Sharong Gabu) and (Chen Zhongliang), leaders of the provincial Democratic League, KMT Revolutionary Committee, Democratic National Construction Association, Jiusan Society, Federation of Industry and Commerce, Buddhist Association and Federation for Overseas Chinese; (Tan Yingxian), Fang Xin, Song Bu, Dai Yaying, Huang Taixing and Han Shenggui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC. [Excerpts] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 85]

XINJIANG PARTY FOR TEACHERS--The regional CPC committee and government held a tea party in the Urumqi (Bogeda) Guesthouse this morning to extend regards to schoolteachers. Present were responsible comrades of the party and government and of Urumqi Military Region Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, Tomur Dawamat and Qi Guo. Regional CPC committee Secretary Qi Guo made a speech. On behalf of the regional CPC committee and government, he extended regards to the 200,000 education workers in the region. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Feb 85]

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PARTY ADVISORY COMMISSION DISCUSSES TASKS

HK140507 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Advisory Commission held its third plenary meeting in Xian on 13 February. The meeting discussed and approved a report on work since the second plenary meeting and on work arrangements for 1985.

In the past 1 year, closely centering on party rectification and economic construction, the provincial advisory commission has provided assistance and conducted investigations and studies. According to statistics, since the 2d plenary meeting, over 20 members have written more than 20 reports on their investigations and studies. Last year, under the auspices of Comrade Zhang Ze and headed by the office of the commission, forces of the provincial departments and bureaus concerned and of institutes of higher education were organized to carry out investigations on the province's machine-building and foodstuff industries and on agricultural responsibility systems in Qianxian County. Views and measures were proposed for developing these projects. Eight members took up responsible posts in associations and academic societies, playing a very good role. Many members also collected and sorted out party history materials and wrote revolutionary memoirs.

In the new year, apart from continuing to complete party rectification and the work assigned by the provincial CPC committee, the commission will focus on unfolding its work around the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure and the recent provincial CPC committee work conference and the third plenary session of the sixth provincial CPC committee.

Provincial CPC committee secretary Bai Jinian attended the meeting. In a speech he affirmed the work achievements of the commission in the past year. He said: Since last September, the provincial advisory commission has warmly helped and supported me in my work. I want to thank them for this.

Chen Yuanfang, vice chairman of the commission, pointed out in a concluding speech: Writing historical materials is very useful work. He called on veteran comrades who have now retired to the second line to quickly take up their pens and write up their personal experiences and materials on party and local history, as a memorial for the party and for posterity.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PARTY WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES 11 FEB

HK120217 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee work conference victoriously concluded on 11 February. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian pointed out in his speech at the conclusion of the conference. We must carry out deepgoing and sustained work to eliminate leftist and outdated concepts, press ahead with reforms of the economic structure, and strive to create a new situation in work in Shaanxi.

This conference was in session for 11 days. During the conference the responsible comrades of the province and the prefectures and counties seriously studied the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure and the main points of the remarks made by Comrade Hu Yaobang to Shaanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Bai Jinian. Mou Lingsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a report on a visit to investigate and learn from three provinces and seven cities. Provincial CPC committee Deputy Secretary Li Xipu made a speech on doing a good job in second-stage party rectification. Dong Jichang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Xian City CPC Committee, made a speech on boldly carrying out reforms to invigorate Xian. Vice Governor Xu Shanlin made a speech on readjusting the rural production mix and opening up ways for the peasants to get rich.

In his concluding speech, Comrade Bai Jinian conveyed Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent important speech on a number of questions in work in 1985. He then put forward demands on current work in Shaanxi. He demanded that efforts to eliminate leftist and outdated concepts be carried out in a deepgoing and sustained way. All areas, departments, trades, and sectors must carry out this work in connection with reality throughout the entire process of reform.

Putting forward specific demands, Comrade Bai Jinian said: 1) We must streamline the administration and delegate powers, to invigorate large and medium enterprises; 2) we must give prominence to the key points and speed up the reform of the rural production mix; 3) do everything possible to unclog the circulation channels; 4) act with vigor to develop tertiary industry, with stress on tourism; 5) open up the science and technology market, and attach importance to the role of institutes of higher education and scientific research kits; 6) there must be new development in production of civilian

goods by defense industries, which must produce goods that make an impact on the markets; and 7) actively create conditions to develop northern and southern Shaanxi. The state funds should be used in developing production in these areas. We must actively support the very small number of areas and rural households in particular difficulty.

Comrade Bai Jinian said: In order to insure the smooth progress of reform work, we must pay attention to curbing unhealthy trends, such as certain state organs, mass organizations, and state organ work personnel buying up and reselling materials in short supply; certain enterprises seizing the chance of reform to indiscriminately hike prices; the speculative activities and extortion that have occurred in some places; and the indiscriminate payment of bonuses and goods in kind by certain organs and enterprises.

Comrade Bai Jinian stressed: To creatively implement the central principles and policies, promote reform, and create a new situation in economic work, it is essential to keep cool heads amid the excellent situation and pay attention to investigating new situations and solving new problems.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG PARTY COMMITTEE SESSION CONCLUDES 7 FEB

HK100322 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Feb 85

[Excerpts] The enlarged fourth plenary session of the third Xinjiang Regional CPC Committee, which concluded on 7 February, called on party organizations and members throughout the region to study in depth the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee, strengthen leadership, be bold in reform, work hard and do a thoroughly sound job of all work this year, scoring outstanding achievements to greet the 30th anniversary of the establishment of the autonomous region.

The session seriously studied Comrade Wang Enmao's report summing up work in 1984 and outlining work for 1985. The participants held: This report has made an all-round truth-seeking summation of work in the region in 1984 and carefully outlined the tasks for 1985. The national economic and social development plans proposed for this year by the regional CPC committee are positive and also leave a margin. In order to fulfill the year's plans, we must do a good job in reforming the economic structure, and seriously implement the Central Committee decision on this topic and the regional CPC committee's views on implementing this decision. We must actively and steadily grasp all reform work in accordance with the central arrangements and demands and with the region's plans.

The participants held: Last year the region's growth rate was below the national average. We must attach a high degree of importance to this point. We must be determined to catch up this year. We must absorb the lesson of making a late start last year, and grasp the question of growth rate each month and each quarter. Thus our growth rate will be higher, not lower, than the national average.

In this report delivered during the session, First Secretary Wang Enmao emphasized: In the new year, we must further strengthen nationality unity and consolidate and develop the excellent situation of nationality unity in the region. We must strive to make education in nationality unity a systematic affair, carrying it out in an appropriate and systematic way from kindergarten, primary school, and secondary school, to university, and from peasants and herdsmen and staff and workers to state cadres. We must continue to publicize and seriously implement the law on autonomy of nationality areas. In future nationality work, while continuing to get a good grasp of education

in the party's nationality policies, we must get a particularly good grasp of developing economic construction in nationality areas, continually improve the living standards of people of all nationalities, and vigorously develop culture and education for all nationalities. We must select, promote, and cultivate a large number of minority-nationality cadres, specialists, technicians and technical workers.

Comrade Wang Enmao stressed in his report: In strengthening nationality unity, we must also strengthen united front work in nationality areas, and unite all who can be united to serve the four modernizations.

On the question of party rectification, Comrade Wang Enmao said in his report: In accordance with the unified arrangements of the Central Committee, we must make full use of the successful experiences of first-stage party rectification to carefully study and guide second-stage rectification, so that the second stage will be done even better and more effectively than the first.

Wang Enmao stressed: Throughout the entire second stage, it is essential to get a good grasp of studying the party rectification documents and thoroughly appreciate their spirit. We must continue to do a good job in education in negating the Great Cultural Revolution. We must do a good job in comparison and examination and in rectification and correction. In the first stage, it was completely correct that the focus of rectification and correction should be on straightening out serious unhealthy trends. In the second stage, apart from continuing to straighten out use of power for private purposes and bureaucratism, we must pay particular attention to correcting unhealthy trends that have appeared in the new situation. At present we must vigorously curb the malpractices of party and government organs and cadres in using their powers to run businesses and enterprises, indiscriminately hike prices, and indiscriminately pay out bonuses.

Wang Enmao also pointed out: We must persistently integrate party rectification with economic and all other work. We must do a good job in weeding out people of three categories, and do well in readjusting the leadership groups and building the third echelon.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU LEADERS INSPECT RESULTS OF CIVILIZATION BUILDING

HK121538 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, principal leaders of the provincial and city party and government organs, Air Force unit of the Lanzhou Military Region, and the provincial Military District jointly inspected the situation of joint civilization building in Lanzhou city between the Army and the people.

At the (Lanhua Dongli) factory, the leaders listened to reports by the Lanzhou City CPC Committee, the (Lanhua Dongli) factory, the engineering and technical group of Lanzhou Military Region, the western cargo terminal unit of Lanzhou Railway Bureau, the Lanzhou Military Region's general hospital, and other units on the situation of jointly building the spiritual civilization between the Army and the people.

Li Ziqi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee; and Zheng Weishan, commander of Lanzhou Military Region, delivered important speeches after listening to the reports.

In his speech, Comrade Li Ziqi affirmed the province's achievements made over the past 2 years on jointly building the spiritual civilization between the Army and the people. Then he pointed out: This year's work must focus on economic structural reform, increasing both the ideological and educational levels, further establishing the idea of grasping both the spiritual and material civilizations, and actively depending on the masses in striving to improve their lifestyle and mental attitude. We must also make the ideology of serving and being responsible to the people run through the campaign, in addition to maintaining high quality and focusing on practical results. We must strive to make the 1,500-odd units engaging in the joint building work reach the level at which more than 50 percent of them are conferred the title of Civilized Units by authorities at and above county level.

In his speech, Comrade Zheng Weishan said: This year the state will expedite the whole economic structural reform that focuses on cities. The Army must carry out a series of important reforms. In the course of reforms, we should do well in the activities of jointly building the spiritual civilization between the Army and the people. In order to do this, we must study the new situation, settle new problems, constantly lead in-depth development of the reforms, improve the pattern of implementation, and strive for greater results. Then we will be able to better develop the work.

NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG COMFORT GROUP GREETES URUMQI PLA UNITS

HK120448 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Beginning from today, a regional group will go to various PLA units under the Urumqi Military Region and in the Urumqi area to convey seasonal greetings and to express support for the army.

At 1000, the regional comfort group led by Tomur Dawamat, secretary of the regional CPC committee and Standing Committee chairman of the regional people's congress, arrived at the office building of the Urumqi Military Region amid drums and gongs. The group was warmly greeted by Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shamhe, other leading comrades and PLA fighters.

At a forum that was later held, Commander Xiao Quanfu, on behalf of the entire staff of the Urumqi Military Region, extended seasonal greetings to the region's peoples of various nationalities. He also thanked the regional CPC committee, the regional people's government, and the peoples of various nationalities for their appreciation of and solicitude for the fighters.

Comrade Xiao Quanfu introduced to the comfort group the new achievements that the PLA units have made over the past year in such areas as revolutionization, standardization, modernization, joint building between the army and the people, and training qualified personnel for both the army and local construction.

He stated that this year we must launch in a more comprehensive way manifold activities of supporting the government and cherishing the people and make contributions for developing and building the region, as well as protecting and supporting economic construction in the local areas.

On behalf of the regional CPC committee, government and people of various nationalities and circles, Tomur Dawamat, leader of the regional comfort group, extended sincere seasonal greetings to all fighters of the military region.

He said: Over the past year, the region rapidly developed the political and economic situation. The unity between the Army and the government, between the Army and the people, as well as among the nationalities have been further strengthened. This is inseparable from the efforts and support of Urumqi

Military Region's fighters. Peoples of various nationalities across the region sincerely thank the PLA fighters.

He stated: This year we must expedite the region's reform of economic structure, continue to do well in party rectification, and further strengthen the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people so as to strive for developing and building the region.

CSO: 4005/509

NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI HOLDS WORK FORUM FOR CPPCC COMMITTEES

HK150700 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The 4-day provincial work forum for prefectural, city and county CPPCC committees concluded yesterday in Xining.

At the forum, responsible persons of various CPPCC committees reported the situation of work in 1984. The forum also listened to the experience introduction of the CPPCC responsible persons of Xining City, Hainan Zang Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, as well as Qilian, Minhe, Menyuan, Huangzhong, Datong and Huzhu Counties on organizing working teams, implementing units front policy, and providing assistance to scientific and technological work.

The forum also studied the issue of making the CPPCC work in 1985 conform to the economic structural reform.

Shen Ling, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, said in his summary speech: Last year various CPPCC committees did a large amount of work in implementing the party's united front policies; serving industrial, agricultural and animal husbandry production; as well as serving the cultural, educational, democratic and religious circles. This has made achievements in creating a new situation in CPPCC work.

On giving play to the CPPCC work in the course of economic structural reform, Comrade Shen Ling proposed the following viewpoints:

First, leadership of CPPCC committees at various levels must give priority to emancipating the mind, smashing old conventions, and paving the way for reforms.

Second, CPPCC committees at various levels must carry out their work in connection with their characteristics and manpower and act according to their capabilities rather than also taking on the work of operational departments, as do the CPC committees and government departments.

Third, we shall greatly launch supporting activities in such areas as economics, science, technology and intellectual resources.

Fourth, we should run educational undertakings and develop intellectual resources.

Also present at the forum were Comrade Fan Xin, (Han Yingxuan), Song Bu, Dai Yaying, Fu Shichun, Huang Taixing and Han Shenggui, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; and other comrades.

TAIWAN

CHINA POST EDITORIAL VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

OW151113 Taipei CHINA POST in English 12 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "A Hearty Welcome to Senator Thurmond"]

[Text] The visit to U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond, president pro tempore of the U.S. Senate, ranking majority member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is most opportune as the friendly and cordial relations between the United States and the Republic of China have suffered some superficial setbacks.

Both the U.S. arms sales to the Chinese mainland and the Henry Liu murder case have cast some shadows on our good relations requiring timely clarification.

The people of the Republic of China are deeply concerned over the recent visit of chairman of U.S. joint chiefs of staff to the Chinese mainland and the subsequent visit of U.S. naval delegation agreeing in principle to sell Peking several items of weapons and other equipment to strengthen the Chinese mainland armed forces. Such arms sales will eventually pose a threat not only to the Republic of China but also to the Asian and Pacific region. They are, therefore, in our view, ill-advised and should be carefully scrutinized by the Senate Armed Services Committee when the Pentagon should notify the committee of its proposed sales.

Regarding the Henry Liu murder case, it is, as Senator Thurmond's assistant has noted, a purely judicial matter and should be left entirely to the court. Unfortunately, some U.S. congressional leaders are exploiting this case to defame the Republic of China and attempting to harm the good relations between our two nations.

Fortunately, the majority of the House Foreign Affairs Sub-committee on Asian and Pacific affairs were wise enough to distinguish between wild accusations and facts and resolved in favor of the Republic of China. The effective argument in defense of ROC put up by Congressman Gerald Solomon, Republican-N.Y., vindicating the ROC and other friends' statements served to defeat the accusations.

In this regard, the ROC judicial authorities are speeding up the prosecution of the two gang leaders caught and will try them soon by appropriate authorities. While the ROC is not able to permit them to be extradited to the United States in the absence of an extradition treaty, this case will be fully tried in the ROC court at an appropriate time.

Senator Thurmond will be fully briefed on all these cases as well as on other issues pending before the two nations such as the ROC trade surpluses accrued in our two-way trade. He may be assured that the ROC Government is trying its best to offset the imbalance with another purchasing mission which will visit the United States in April.

The people of the Republic of China are especially glad to welcome not only Senator Thurmond but also Mrs Thurmond, former Miss South Carolina, who will also meet many ROC ladies and young girls during her visit here. We also welcome our old friends Mrs Anna Chennault who accompanied Senator Thurmond on this trip.

Chinese Culture University conferred an honorary doctorate on Senator Thurmond yesterday morning to pay tribute to his long-standing friendship toward the ROC people and his contributions to Sino-American relations. He richly deserves such an honor bestowed by the unique university of Chinese culture in the colorful setting on Yangmingshan, where there are many beautiful scenic spots.

We hope that as a result of his visit, Senator Thurmond will gain a renewed understanding of our true aspirations and requirements at this critical juncture in our history. He must have noticed the tremendous changes in the Republic of China during the last 10 years. The people have grown to be more prosperous but the prosperity did not in any way weaken their anti-communist resolve and their determination to recover the Chinese mainland in order to rescue their suffering compatriots on the mainland.

The people deplore the short-sighted U.S. policy of arming the Chinese Communists who are well-known sworn enemies of the American people and the U.S. Government whom they only wish to "bury." We hope that through the enlightened leadership of such leaders as Senator Thurmond, the United States may be awakened to the futility of appeasing a tiger.

CSO: 4000/127

TAIWAN

CHINA POST WARNS U.S. ON ARMS SALES TO PRC

OW161003 Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Reagan Administration's Dangerous Policy"]

[Text] The administration of United States President Ronald Reagan is pursuing a dangerous policy by selling military arms to Communist China. This is the opinion of Dr Chang King-yuh, director general of the Government Information Office. It is also the opinion of many members of Congress in the United States.

Doctor Chang has explained that the Republic of China is opposed to any decision which would enhance the military power of the Chinese Communist regime. "Their objective," he added, "is to create a global revolution. The Chinese Communist charter clearly stipulates this."

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations has repeatedly expressed its opposition and insists Communist China is a threat to the free nations of Asia.

We agree with Dr Chang when he insists military cooperation between Washington and Peking will not deter Soviet expansionism in the Asia-Pacific area. On the contrary, it will only encourage the Soviet buildup in Asia.

President Reagan obviously hopes that providing military assistance to Communist China will keep Red China in opposition to Moscow. However, Communist China has its own ambitious objectives, which do not include assistance to the United States.

The Republic of China knows the Communists much better than President Reagan does. There is no so-called China card. Peking will sell out America whenever it suits their objectives. Fortunately, there are members of the U.S. Congress who are aware of the stakes and who will join with us in opposing the so-called China card.

CSO: 4000/127

TAIWAN

LE TENG-HUI LEAVES FOR URUGUAY 24 FEBRUARY

OW250621 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Feb 85

[Text] Vice President Lee Teng-hui and his wife left Taipei for the Republic of Uruguay on the afternoon of 24 February. Vice President Lee is leading a delegation to attend the inauguration of Sanguinetti, the new Uruguayan President. Before his departure, Vice President Lee said at the Chiang Kai-shek Airport: Although the Republic of China and Uruguay are far apart, relations between the governments of the two countries in recent years have been close, and the friendship between the two peoples is profound. The two countries have made steady progress in economic relations, trade, technical cooperation, and cultural exchanges. I am convinced that, after the formation of the new Uruguayan Government, the two countries will surely further strengthen the cooperation and consolidate the friendly relations between them in the traditional spirit of Sino-Uruguayan friendship.

He said that, during his visit to the Republic of Uruguay, he would extend his congratulations to President Sanguinetti on behalf of President Chiang Ching-kuo, and he would also exchange views with Uruguayan leaders on matters concerning bilateral relations. He hoped that his visit would further enhance the mutual understanding between the Republic of China and Uruguay.

On his return trip, Vice President Lee will visit Paraguay at the invitation of General Stroessner, president of the Republic of Paraguay. During their stay in Uruguay and Paraguay, Vice President Lee and the members of the delegation, on behalf of the government, will visit and comfort the overseas Chinese and ROC government and nongovernmental personnel working there.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Premier Yu Kuo-hua; Shen Chang-huan, secretary general of the Presidential Office; Chu Fu-sung, minister of foreign affairs; Ma An-lan, personal chief of staff of the president; Chang Tsu-i, deputy secretary general of the Presidential Office; and (Subo), Paraguayan Ambassador to the Republic of China.

CSO: 4005/549

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR ON CHINA'S REUNIFICATION

Hong Kong CHIU-SHI NIEN-TAI /THE NINETIES/ in Chinese No 10, Oct 84 pp 49-51

/Article by Weng Songran /5040 2646 3595/: "Proposal For Reunifying China; There Are Many Reunification Models. This Is a Two-stage Proposal For China's Reunification: (1) The Preparatory Stage, Now Until 2012; (2) The Stage of Actual Bilateral Negotiations, beginning in 2012"/

/Text/ Editor's Note: This paper was read by Prof Weng Songran, chairman of the Department of Political Science and Administration, the Chinese University of Hong Kong, at the "Round Table Discussion on China's Reunification" at the "Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association" held on 30 August 1984.

This paper attempts to offer a proposal regarding the direction and measures to be taken to reunite China. The proposal is based on three factors. (1) The fundamental criterion is that both parties should respect each other; (2) The appraisal is based on the situation as of August 1984; (3) The analysis fits in with some actual reunification proposals.

Reference here to "China's reunification" means the process of reuniting Taiwan and mainland China. This analysis will not consider other possible developments, such as Taiwan going independent, joining up with another country, or becoming an international trusteeship, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, even though these questions warrant consideration.

Criteria For China's Reunification

It would be best if the reunification of China could adhere to these three criteria:

First, the objective of reunification is to augment the welfare of the people. Once China is reunited, the livelihood of all the people should benefit. After reunification, there will be improvements over the present situation in terms of the people's basic rights and freedoms, the progress of society, and economic prosperity. What is the use of reunification if it offers no improvements over the present situation? If reunification is better than the present situation, then why not reunite? Second, the process of reunification should not mean that

one side compels the other to give in. Rather, the process should be one of peaceful negotiation. At the same time, respect and consideration should be given to the wishes of the people of Taiwan. Third, the reunification plan should offer guidelines for successful implementation. The outcome must be a long term decision and arrangements must be of a constitutional nature.

A Specific Proposal For Reunification

Based on the three criteria mentioned above, this paper proposes the following.

- (1) The governments in Beijing and Taipei both proclaim a stop to mutual hostilities and reaffirm their desire to work for the ultimate reunification of China.
- (2) Beijing must promise that it will not force reunification prior to 1 July 2012 (i.e., 15 years after Hong Kong has been returned to China).
- (3) Taipei must promise to cooperate with and mediate through a suitable third party so that the governments on both sides can commence direct reunification negotiations on 1 July 2012.
- (4) Prior to reunification, both governments should respect each other, peacefully coexist, engage in peaceful competition, and strive to promote free telecommunications, trade, and navigation, to promote family reunions and cultural, educational, sports and touristic exchanges between the two.

As soon as possible, Taiwan should join the United Nations and other international organizations under the name of "Taipei, China" or "Taiwan, China" until reunification. Taiwan should also enjoy all sovereign rights.

Three Hypotheses As a Premise

The foregoing proposal is based on at least three hypotheses. First, the reunification of China is the common desire of the majority of the people on the mainland and Taiwan, as well as the true intention of the leadership on both sides. Second, reunification is not beyond the highest goal of the people's livelihood and basic human rights and freedoms although reunification is not necessarily China's most pressing national goal. Third, the future historical development of the mainland and Taiwan is stable and it is unlikely that unrest such as the Great Cultural Revolution will recur.

Changes to or problems with any of the above hypotheses will make implementation of this proposal difficult. Provided that the assumptions are intact, however, the proposal offered here should be the most feasible and suitable way to reunify China.

Beijing's Offensive

At present, Beijing seems to occupy a powerful offensive position. Since 1978, under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, China's domestic position and international stature have improved. China still has many large domestic problems but political stability has been achieved since the new constitution was passed in 1982.

Implementation of the policy of the four modernizations, particularly the modernization of agriculture, has been smooth. This has given the masses more confidence and they feel more optimistic about the future. Regarding foreign policy, China has adopted rather traditional methods. China is more or less stressing national interests and is not using ideology to guide foreign policy. As a result, Beijing has gained countless friends and high prestige and the external threats to China's national security have diminished. Following domestic and international gains in the political power of the Chinese communists, Deng Xiaoping and his colleagues adopted a method to handle the Taiwan question. The method is the "carrot" and the "stick." The "carrot" includes Ye Jianying's nine-point policy and promises made by the Beijing leadership that are not in the policy. In particular, in a talk with Yang Liyu /2799 0500 1342/, Deng Xiaoping publicly invited the leaders of the Kuomintang /KMT/ and the people of Taiwan to visit the mainland. The "stick" is Beijing's pressure on Taipei's friends (e.g., Washington, Tokyo, Hamburg and the Vatican) and international organizations to cut off arms supplies to Taiwan, and Beijing's stripping the KMT of its international position. On the surface, the "carrot" is sweet and generous. Nevertheless the "stick" is everywhere behind it. Furthermore, "every stick leaves its mark."

Taipei's Predicament

In contrast, Taipei is on the defensive and is stuck in a predicament. (See my article, "Taiwan's International Position Today" in CHINA QUARTERLY, London, September 1984.)

Since its defeat in the civil war and its forced retreat to Taiwan, the KMT government on the one hand has stubbornly upheld the myth of being the sole government of all of China (therefore they do not have to heed the wishes of the Taiwanese people). On the other hand, the KMT has promoted its economic success and thus seized political power. Its rule has proven effective. Today, Taiwan is one of four burgeoning industrial Asian countries and regions. Last year the average per capita income was \$2,444. Supporters of the Nationalist government always love to cite Taiwan's long-term high economic growth rate, its huge favorable trade balance and the fact that it has had a safe and healthy economy despite the recent worldwide economic recession. Supporters emphasize the fact that Taiwan has substantial relations with more than 140 countries despite repeated diplomatic setbacks. They also point out that the "Tangwai" /those outside the party/ boldly and flagrantly speak in opposition and the fact that this year a Taiwanese was appointed to a government post, a sign that the government is promoting a policy of democratization.

Nevertheless the critics point out that Taiwan's economy is inordinantly dependent on trade with very few countries. Thus it is fragile. Politically, the KMT has monopolized power for a long time in the name of "one China." Martial law has been in effect on Taiwan since 1947. Taiwanese can only occupy unimportant posts in the government. The KMT prohibits the organization of anti-KMT parties and the establishment of new newspapers. Tangwai papers are frequently banned. Those who support differing political views are deprived of legal rights. The KMT regime flaunts a stiff "one China" policy that not only binds

its own hands and feet but also the hands and feet of its international friends. The result is that Taiwan is isolated in the international political arena.

Actually, the above situation is two sides of the same story. Domestically, Taiwan is not a truly open and democratic society, yet the people's livelihood is continuously improving. Compared to the mainland, Taiwan is obviously more free and prosperous. The majority of Taiwanese do not favor immediate reunification--if reunification means communist rule. Towards the outside world, although the maintenance of substantive (i.e., abnormal economic and cultural) relations is very important, such relationships ultimately cannot replace normal diplomatic ties. Taiwan's international position will undoubtedly become weaker and more troubled once Beijing exerts more pressure on the concerned international organizations and foreign governments.

Maintenance of the Status Quo is Better Than Any Possible Outcome From Negotiations

As it is like this, in the aforementioned September 1984 China Quarterly article, I wrote:

"In the eyes of Taiwan's rulers, once Taiwan begins talking to or agrees to talk to the Chinese Communists, that will mean the downfall of the Republic of China /ROC/. The expected outcome will be a Taiwan independence movement that is more daring and active than ever before. The New Taiwan dollar will be devalued and the fragile economy which depends on foreign trade may collapse. Washington, Tokyo and other friendly countries will be forced to retreat. In other words, Beijing said long ago that China would not use force unless Taipei announces that it has become independent, the island is plunged into chaos, turns traitor, or Taiwan forms an alliance with the Soviet Union. Taiwan has no desire to allow such things to happen. Although Beijing's various promises and lures are generally reasonable, Taipei is not deluded by them, for Taiwan has more promises to keep than Beijing right now. Maintenance of the status quo is better than any possible outcome from negotiations. In that case, why negotiate and surrender? Why negotiate at all?"

Several Models for Reunification

I believe that China's reunification could take five forms, namely:

- (1) One China, that is, the PRC, plus
 - (a) Taiwan province or
 - (b) The Taiwan Autonomous Region;
- (2) One China, that is, the ROC;
- (3) One China, one Taiwan (an independent Taiwan);
- (4) Two Chinas
 - (a) As now, two Chinas de facto
 - (b) Two legally recognized Chinas (German model);
- (5) One half-China (Olympic games model).

Beijing clearly refuses choices (2), (3) and (4b) and proposes (1b) as the aim for China's reunification. At the same time China hints that it could tolerate option (5) during the transitional stage.

The simple choice (5) is the so-called "Olympic games model." This model means that under the names of "China" and "Taipei, China," mainland China and Taiwan would both compete in the Olympic games and enjoy the status of official member states. (For details, see the author's article, "Taiwan and the Politics of International Sports" presented at an academic conference in Beijing, "The Future of Taiwan," August 1983.)

The Taipei side advocates option (2). Taipei admits that the status quo is more like (4a) (i.e., two Chinas de facto) and has indicated that it hopes for (4b) (i.e., the German model). Thus, following the gradual collapse of Taiwan's international position it was ultimately forced to accept option (5) (i.e., the Olympic games model) in March 1983.

The status quo seems to have evolved from (4a) (i.e., two Chinas) to (5) (i.e., the Olympic games model). Actually, the member country problem at the Asian Development Bank may soon test the feasibility of this model.

Extension of the Olympic Games Model Should Be Considered

In principle, Beijing denounces option (3) above (one China, one Taiwan). The Nationalist government does not consider it for fear of losing its power. Option (1a) (one China, plus Taiwan province) has been shelved by Beijing. Beijing also firmly opposes (4b) (German model). Therefore, the only options left are (1b), (4a) and (5). The first two represent positions that Beijing and Taipei could come to terms on, respectively, while (5) is a choice that each side could grudgingly accept. It appears that option (1b) (a Taiwan Autonomous Region) would be a distant future goal, for it requires Taipei's cooperation.

This article proposes a two-stage reunification of China: stage one, from now until 1 July 2012, is the preparatory stage. Both sides should end their hostilities in this stage, coexist and compete peacefully, engage in trade and other types of exchanges, and have a greater understanding of one another. Stage two would begin on 1 July 2012. Both sides should then begin actual negotiations to achieve reunification.

This author holds that the Olympic games model should be extended beyond international sports events. The idea deserves the consideration of both sides. In this model, Taipei will have new opportunities to participate in international political activities. Taipei can help China modernize and will cease being Beijing's enemy. At the same time, the Chinese people (including overseas Chinese) can breathe a sigh of relief. They desire to help promote peaceful competition, which is advantageous to both sides.

Looking Ahead to the Picture 15 Years After 1997

The date of 1 July 2012 was not chosen arbitrarily but is related to the question of /the future of/ Hong Kong.

In the last 3 years "Hong Kong/1997" has become a very important example that cannot be overlooked when discussing the reunification of China.

In 1982 a special appendix was added to the constitution of the PRC. The appendix stipulates the establishment of special administrative regions /SAR/, obviously referring to Taiwan and Hong Kong. After British Prime Minister Thatcher visited Beijing in 1982 and brought up the question of Hong Kong after 1997, outsiders learned many of Beijing's thoughts and plans for the special administrative regions via the Sino-British negotiations and the speeches of the Chinese leaders concerned. Many people have said that Hong Kong's experience is closely related to the future of Taiwan. Beijing probably hopes to show how the blueprints for the SAR are working after Hong Kong is returned to China in 1997. Taipei will certainly closely watch the situation develop. Beijing should have some experience with managing Hong Kong's capitalist system by 1 July 2012. In this period Taipei will also be able to see the results of the Hong Kong SAR.

The author hopes that this is the most realistic, feasible, suitable and satisfactory proposal to Beijing, Taipei, and to the Chinese people on the mainland and Taiwan.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

FUJIAN TO OPEN PRC'S 'THIRD GATEWAY' TO WORLD

HK140455 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Feb 85 p 12

[From "South China Beat" column by Ophelia Suen]

[Text] Fujian Province is poised to catch up with Guangdong's rapid development, with an ambitious plan to open a "third door" to the world.

According to Fujian Export and Import Commission director Mr Zhao Zongxin, the State Council has already given its blessing for the establishment of a third economic technology development zone (ETDZ) in Mamei Port.

This will make the port the province's third gateway after Xiamen and Fuzhou, he said.

The plan includes giving Mamei Port similar privileges to those enjoyed by the special economic zones (SEZS).

Xiamen was the only SEZ outside Guangdong Province when China set up four such zones in 1979--the others being Shumchun, Shantou, (Swatow) and Zhuhai.

Mr Zhao, who is also president of the province's Development Promotion Corp, said it is not known whether all SEZS will develop their own ETDZS.

"But Fujian is sure to benefit from this," he said.

Mamei Port is still under construction and the area relies on the facilities of Fuzhou airport.

The cost is massive.

Mr Zhao estimates that about 100 million yuan will be needed for the infrastructure requirements of each square meter.

He believes foreign investment in the project will be difficult to secure and banks will demand interest of up to 20 percent for loans.

As a more "practical" method, the Fujian government is to use a "step-by-step" approach for the task, he said.

"It is planned that the port will be developed in 20 phases so the infrastructure of every two square meters of land will be developed at a time," he said.

"This will mean about 200 million yuan will be needed for each phase of work."

Mr Zhao estimates it will take two to three years to complete all the work--although one huge joint project had already been finalized with Hong Kong interests for the setting up of the China International Iron and Steel Co at the port.

At the same time, shopping for the best technology available is continuing and sophisticated machinery has been bought from Australia, he said.

In another important development, Fujian is now adopting a "flexible" approach to borrowing and repaying foreign loans, Mr Zhao said.

So far, the province has already secured foreign loans totalling \$100 million.

These include between \$30 million and \$50 million from Kuwait, mainly for the construction of an airport; about \$30 million from Australia; \$20 million in bonds from Japan and about \$3 million from the World Bank.

Much preferred direct investment totals about \$300 million, he said.

Mr Zhao said there is now no fixed timetable for repayment of the loans under the province's policy of flexibility.

"Although there are still guidelines for economic policies, basically economic policies at the SEZS are regulated by the market situation," he said.

He believes both Fuzhou and Xiamen may experience an economic take-off soon, now that most of their infrastructure requirements have been completed.

"We have already set up an environment for foreign investment," Mr Zhao said.

Between 1979 and last year, foreign investment in the province totalled more than \$400 million and half this total was invested last year. It came mainly from the United States, Australia, Hong Kong, Macau and Jordan.

Exports for the whole province are expected to reach about \$450 to \$460 million this year. This projection is based on the "tremendous" growth last year to a total of about \$422 million, he said.

Before that, exports rose steadily from \$190 million in 1979 to \$385 million in 1983.

It is not possible to calculate the actual trade balance because until now imports to the province have largely been made by the central government, Mr Zhao said.

Available statistics show that Fujian itself imported goods worth about \$200 million last year--a result of the autonomous privileges enjoyed by Xiamen.

Growth in the agricultural sector reached 7.5 percent last year, while industry reported 15 percent growth.

Attention had now shifted to modernizing existing light industries, he said, through shopping for technology as well as setting up joint venture companies.

Fujian's target is to modernize up to half the existing 2,700 factories by the end of 1990, he said.

Just 100 factories were modernized last year and 40 in 1983.

"It is hoped that about 200 factories will be modernized annually starting from this year," Mr Zhao said.

On industry innovations, Mr Zhao said a colour film joint venture with Kodak (U.S.) and a cement plant project with Australian interests have both proved very successful.

A 300,000-kilowatt hydroelectric power plant, made possible by a Kuwait loan, is on the way.

Development of Meizhou Bay, between Fuzhou and Quanzhou, is also being studied.

Preliminary findings showed the bay might make a better harbour than that of Xiamen because much bigger ships can navigate its waters. The initial concept involves development of the northern part of the bay into a commercial port while the southern area could become a petro-chemical logistics base, Mr Zhao said.

An ambitious plan to connect the Fuzhou and Xiamen highways is being considered, with pre-feasibility study work underway, Mr Zhao said.

And to tackle the acute shortage of electric power in the province, pre-feasibility studies are being conducted on setting up a nuclear power plant, possibly to the south of Fuzhou, near Quanzhou.

On conservative estimates, Fujian has about 30 to 40 percent less electricity than it needs, he said.

The province produces only about 4 million tons of coal a year and relies on northern provinces for the bulk of its requirements.

Xiamen remains the only SEZ which relies largely on hydroelectric power.

According to the deputy general manager of the Construction and Development Corp of the Xiamen SEZ, Mr Chen Zhengbang, plans are in hand for the construction of a new coal terminal at Haicang, together with a new 500,000 to 700,000-kilowatt coal-fired station and a bigger power transformer plant.

The present 23,000-kilowatt transformer plant has failed to match the newly-built 100,000-kilowatt coalfired plant, he said.

Mr Chen said the province is paying a high price for some of the coal it has to ship in from the northern provinces.

Only coal bought through the central government enjoys the standard price and the SEZ has to pay a higher rate for its extra supplies.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

'SMUGGLING' OCCURS BETWEEN FUJIAN, TAIWAN TO AID IN REUNIFICATION

HK141014 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 14 Feb 85 p 12

[From the 'South China Beat' column by Ophelia Suen: "'Smuggling" May Yet Open Taiwan Gate"]

[Text] A unique trading relationship involving modern-day "smuggling" between China and Taiwan has developed along the southeastern coast of Fujian, in defiance of Taiwan's official ban on dealings with the mainland.

At the center of the allinace is a trading company, Xin Xing, believed to have been set up by the Fujian provincial government to allow commerce with Taiwan to bolster China's reunification bid.

Fishing boats secretly carrying a wide range of goods reach Fujian daily from Taiwan and unload at four closely-guarded ports--Ping Tan, San Sha, Dong Shan and Hui An. They carry items such as manufactured goods, cigarettes and liquor.

All are exempted from import taces because they are viewed by China as domestic products, according to Fujian's Export and Import Commission director, Mr Zhao Zongxin.

Xin Xing buys all the goods from the Taiwanese fishermen, who in turn buy from the company such items as herbal medicine, sugar, wheat and rice.

On guard at all times against Taiwan Government "spies" are Chinese People's Liberation Army soldiers.

Any fisherman caught by Taiwan customs officials would be accused of smuggling and making contact with mainlanders.

The navigation routes taken by the fishing boats are closely-guarded secrets--again, so as not to expose the fishermen to risk.

Requests to visit the ports to report on trading activities are apparently politely turned down for the same reason.

Mr Yuan Qitong, the head of the provincial capital of Fuzhou, said the authorities prefer not to use the term "smuggling" when referring to trade.

"We view these as lawful civilian trading activities between the two sides," he said.

"As long as they are Taiwan ships, Taiwan people and Taiwan goods, we view them as Chinese ships, Chinese people and Chinese goods."

Mr Yuan was promoted to the top post of secretary of his party committee last year. He now acts as mayor of Fuzhou and is also a deputy to the National People's Congress.

Supporting China's official stance, Mr Yuan said a ban on relationships of any kind would be against the wishes of people on both sides of the strait. The strait should not constitute any barrier to shipping and trade, he said.

Mr Yuan also believes the Taiwan Government has turned a blind eye to the fishermen's trade, which has existed for a long time. He said there are direct transactions between fishermen and merchants from Taiwan and China, and indirect transactions with goods re-exported via Hong Kong.

"Hong Kong is a free port and Taiwan goods can be reimported through it, or have their trademarks changed there," he said.

Mr Yuan said Fujian earns an "inestimable" amount of foreign currency from such trade--although he said there are no available statistics on the business turnover.

Apart from the gains in terms of money, he said, it is always the Chinese Government's policy to promote such frontier contacts with Taiwan, in line with Beijing's reunification goal.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XINHUA HONG KONG OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON REPORT ON LIAISON GROUP

HK160418 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Mr Qiao Xonghuai, a vice-secretary general of the local branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, yesterday said the report that he would become a member of the Sino-British joint liaison group was news to him.

However, he said he believed a member of the group would come from among NCNA officials here.

"Members of the Chinese part of the group are decided in Peking, not here," he told in SCM [SOUTH CHINA MORNING] POST.

Mr Qiao, son of the late Chinese foreign minister, Mr Qiao Guanhua, on Thursday night attended an NCNA reception for leading members of the women's circle.

The New Year function was attended by more than 30 women from various professions, including law, family planning and business.

Mr Qi Feng, a vice director of NCNA, also attended the reception.

Meanwhile, the local director of the NCNA, Mr Xu Jiatun, left for China earlier this week. He visited his children in Nanjing--the capital city of Jiangsu Province--where he had been the party chief.

Mr Xu is now in Peking and is expected to return to Hong Kong after the Lunar New Year.

Leftwing sources dismissed speculation that he was in Peking to discuss the extension of his term of office, which was said to expire in the middle of this year. Reports also said he was in the capital to discuss candidates for the drafting committee on the basic law.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG NEWSPAPER EXECUTIVE RECALLED TO TAIWAN

HK160424 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Feb 85 p 1

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] The deputy president of the HONG KONG TIMES was yesterday recalled to Taiwan.

Taipei's order came after Mr Kam Tat-hoi earlier this month hit out at critics who accused him of softening the paper's anti-communist stance.

The reason for his recall was not clear yesterday.

Meanwhile, the editor of the defunct pro-Taiwan KUNG SHEUNG DAILY NEWS, Mr Yu Ling-chu, has been asked to join the HONG KONG TIMES as a deputy president.

The president of the HONG KONG TIMES, Mr George Chan, confirmed the appointment, but said it was not necessarily to replace Mr Kam. The Taiwan instruction to recall Mr Kam was relayed to him verbally.

Mr Kam, in two lengthy articles published on two consecutive days in the HONG KONG TIMES, said that people who had provided information on the paper's internal workings wanted to discredit the Kuomintang. This followed an article in the political magazine, NINETIMES.

The magazine carried what it claimed was a record of a meeting of the KMT's cultural work committee concerning the HONG KONG TIMES. The meeting in December was attended by top officials of the committee, executives of the paper, including Mr Kam, and two representatives of a group of the paper's former columnists and editorial writers, the magazine said.

The controversy centered on an allegation that Mr Kam was softening the paper's anti-communist stance.

Local political analysts described the row over the paper as an indication of the different policies towards Hong Kong.

According to their theory, certain parties in the Taipei Government want to adopt a more flexible attitude towards Hong Kong and this has been reflected in Mr Kam's "moderate" approach.

However, HONG KONG TIMES officials and other Taiwan sources disagree, saying the rift is more of a personal nature. They say the former columnists and editorial writers are not KMT members and are not even employees of the paper.

"They do not have a say in Taiwan's policies towards Hong Kong," the paper's officials stress.

Mr Kam's present job with the HONG KONG TIMES is his second with the paper.

He worked on the paper for many years but returned to Taiwan in the mid-1960s to take up a teaching post in a political warfare school. He was posted back to the paper about three years ago.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

TWO GROUPS SET TO TRANSLATE HONG KONG LAWS INTO CHINESE

HK180400 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 Feb 85 p 7

[By Daniel Chung]

[Text] Some existing Hong Kong laws are to be translated into Chinese twice by separate government departments.

The Legal Department's law drafting section and the Home Affairs Branch's Chinese Language Division will do the job with different goals in mind.

The Legal Department is looking to draft laws in Chinese in as accurate legal terminology as possible. The Home Affairs group wants as speedy a translation as possible for the most common laws for easy reference.

Under an experimental scheme, a new law stream comprising Chinese language officers is to be set up within the Legal Department.

Intensive training will be provided for the new staff, yet to be chosen, with the long-term goal of grooming them to become "Chinese language law drafting officers."

But that does not mean the work of the Chinese Language Division's existing translation will stop. The commissioner for Chinese language, Mr Fred Ting, said his division's law unit would continue to function as it is for the time being.

The law unit, which comprises nine Chinese language officers, was set up early last year to speed the translation work. Mr Ting said his division and the Legal Department would adopt different approaches towards the work.

In the immediate future, he said, the Legal Department's new law stream would devote its time to tackling new bills and amendment bills.

The Chinese Language Division, however, will continue to translate existing legislation of most common interest to the public.

The division has so far translated 70 sets of laws.

Mr Ting said the Legal Departments' work was time-consuming, trying to find the right Chinese legal language for the law. The Chinese Language Division's emphasis is speed.

"Our division's aim is to provide reference and information for those who have to rely solely on the Chinese version of the laws," he said. But the translated works of the division may also serve as a reference for the Legal Department in future when it finally comes to give legal effect to the Chinese version of existing laws.

According to the plan, the Chinese Language Division will feed the Legal Department's new law stream with staff of the right calibre.

The new group will comprise a chief Chinese language officer and nine senior Chinese language officers. Of them, the chief and two senior Chinese language officers will come from the Chinese Language Division.

The Legal Department will fund the creation of the remaining seven senior Chinese language officer posts.

Mr Ting said his division would soon be conducting a screening exercise to select people for the job.

He said candidates would have the ability to understand the intricacies of the various concepts of the law and would be able to represent them in Chinese in an intelligent form, appropriate style and phraseology.

The selection exercise will be open to all 380 serving Chinese language officers, regardless of their present positions.

The training program, now in the final stages of planning, is expected to start in April or May and take about six months. The new group is expected, at the earliest, to swing into operation at the end of the year.

If the pilot scheme proves successful, the strength of the group will be expanded in following years.

The government's aim is to train translators to become law draftsmen in Chinese in the long term. They will be provided with facilities to get the necessary legal qualifications. It is rare for Hong Kong lawyers to possess law-drafting skills in Chinese because most of them are trained in English. Also, many of them are reluctant to join the Legal Department as they find private practice more lucrative.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

OPINION DIVIDED ON POSSIBLE PRC ATTACK ON SRV

HK251232 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 25 Feb 85

[Article by Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Kunming, China, 25 Feb (AFP)--Opinion is divided in this southwestern Chinese city 77 kilometers (124 miles) north of the frontier with Vietnam over whether China will launch a military offensive against Vietnam. Some say it is certain. Others say it is unlikely because of the risks involved.

One well informed Chinese source who asked to remain anonymous said that Peking had already decided to attack Vietnam before the rainy season starts in April but he did not indicate how strong it would be. "The visit of Mr Hu Yaoban (general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party) a little more than a week ago to Kunming, headquarters of the Southwestern Military Region, was not for tourism," the source said.

"Mr Hu, accompanied by General Yang Shangkun (vice-president of the Central Military Commission) and General Li Desheng (northeastern regional military commander) came to inspect troops at the frontier but also to focus on a plan of action," the source said.

Another source who had met with soldiers returning from the border said that the possibility of a "second lesson" against Vietnam was unlikely. There are about 200,000 Chinese troops at the border and they are no match for a much larger Vietnamese corps in the area comprising elite troops, the source said.

The Chinese Army was also aware that its equipment is far from perfect compared to that of the Vietnamese and the hilly terrain prevents any clear ground attack or combined operation using air support, the source said. The Chinese forces, mainly soldiers from the north, also have not been sufficiently prepared for any engagement without risk in a military operation similar to the first "lesson" China attempted to give Vietnam in 1979, the source said. "If our leaders launch such an adventure now, when priority for the country is on modernization, this would prove they had become a little crazy," the source said.

China invaded Vietnam in February 1979, just after Hanoi's troops went into Cambodia to oust the Khmer Rouge government. Well informed sources said China sent 250,000 troops into combat and both sides registered 4,000-5,000 deaths and 20,000-25,000 wounded.

Just as the Vietnamese dry season offensive against guerrillas in Cambodia armed by Peking appeared to be succeeding last month, China said it "reserved the right" to teach Vietnam a "second lesson."

Western diplomatic sources in Peking said today that the visit to Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province, of Mr Hu and two military leaders was not necessarily linked to the preparation of an offensive against Vietnam. Any Chinese intervention now would be too late as China would risk being viewed as the aggressor, they added.

The possibility of another Sino-Vietnamese conflict is one of the main discussions among residents of Kunming, but they said there had been no military activity indicating that a major offensive was being planned.

There were 48 old-model fighters jets at the civilian-military airport here yesterday and mechanics were busy undertaking what appeared to be a general overhaul of the aircraft. In recent days, wounded Chinese soldiers were being brought back from the border, arms in slings or casts, limping along the streets or rolling in wheelchairs. They were the only visible signs of clashes at the frontier which have been reported regularly by both sides since last November. Some 20 wounded soldiers in pajamas strolled on the grounds of the military hospital yesterday.

Nearby residents said the number of injured had increased in November and December and that more than 100 patients gathered nightly for fresh air at the entrance to the hospital or by an adjacent lake.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

DENG XIAOPING'S DAUGHTER VISITS MACAO--Deng Xiaoping's Daughter, Deng Rong, arrived in Macao for a private visit a few days ago. She has been to various places including Taipa and Coloane. The Macao Government assigned a large number of plainclothes detectives to guard her. [Text] [Dispatch from Macao: "Deng Xiaoping's Daughter Deng Rong Visits Macao"] [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Feb 85 p 1 HK]

SRV CLAIMS PRC CASUALTIES--Hanoi, 19 Feb (AFP)--Vietnam has said it inflicted "horrifying casualties" on Chinese troops in particularly tough fighting along the Sino-Vietnamese border last month. The fighting occurred when Chinese forces made an abortive attempt to take a Vietnamese position in Vietnam's Ha Tuyen border province, which faces China's southwestern Yunnan, the official VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY said in a dispatch dated yesterday. The Chinese onslaught lasted three days, ending on January 18, and Chinese forces suffered "horrifying casualties," VNA said, without giving details of Vietnamese losses. Both China and Vietnam have in the past few weeks reported a heightening of tension along their 1,100-kilometer (682-mile) border and have traded accusations of incursions and provocations. Since Vietnam ousted the Khmer Rouge regime six years ago, China has consistently stepped up its pressure on Vietnam's northern border to coincide with Vietnam's dry-season offensives against Cambodian guerrillas opposing the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh. No independent confirmation has been available of either Hanoi's or Peking's reports on the border clashes. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0502 GMT 19 Feb 85 HK]

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